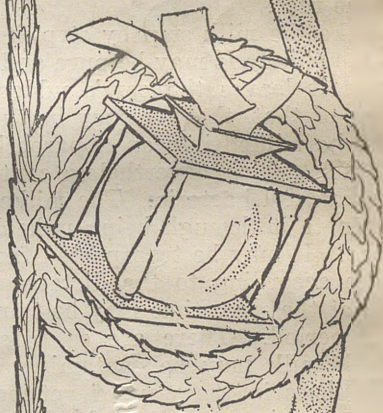
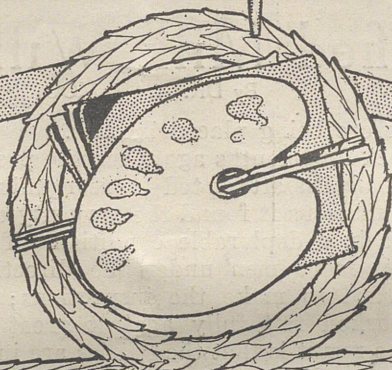
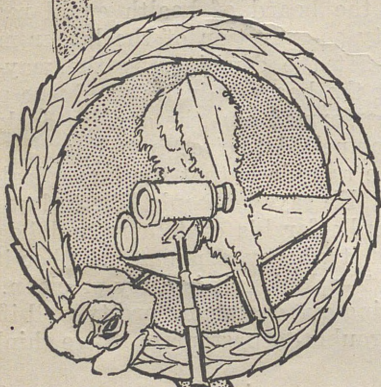
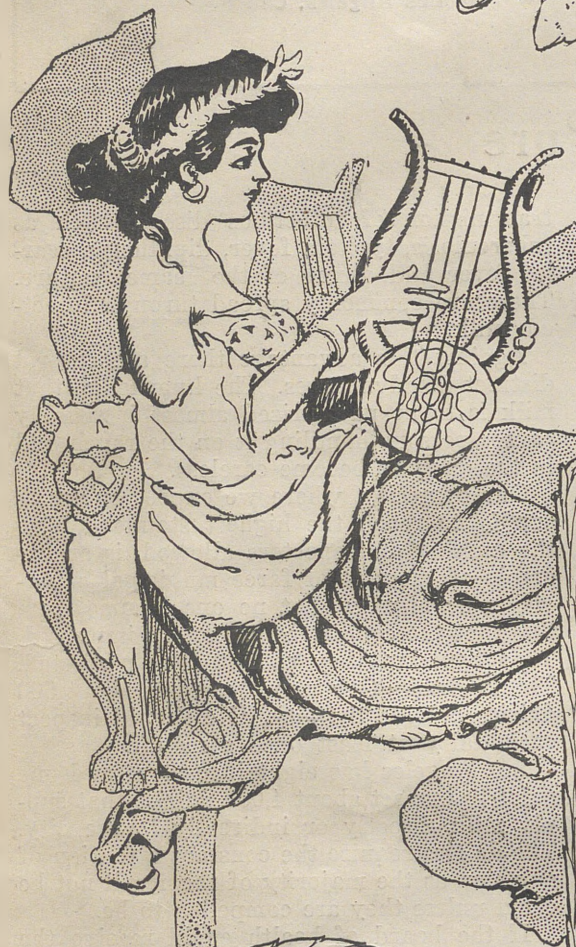


# Graphic



VOL. XXVII. Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 30, 1907. No. 27



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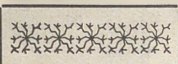
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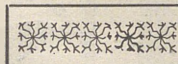
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## Certified Milk Will be Pure

By DR. A. W. MOORE

[From a Paper Read Before the County Medical Association.]

To have good citizens requires that the health of the children shall be protected.

To protect their health we must give them good food.

Milk is the principal diet of all artificially fed children up to the age of two years. On this account its quality of purity, its mode of being handled at the ranch, its manner of being distributed after leaving the ranch and, in short, all the details of its production must be conscientiously studied and watched and required to conform to reasonable regulations if we intend to work out the greatest of our social problems—the future of the race.

Take the milk step by step from the cow to the child. It may be pure and wholesome when it leaves the cow's udder, although, back of that, the cow may be tubercular, it may be milked into an apparently clean receptacle which nevertheless contains invisible harmful bacteria. The milker may contaminate it through being unhealthy or unclean. It may be transported from place to place according to the dictates of the law and at the same time may be tainted during this period. There are so many ways in which milk may be contaminated that the difficulties in the way of getting it to the consumer in a pure and wholesome state seem formidable.

Heating milk to a certain temperature for a certain time will destroy the harmful bacteria it contains, but the process will impair its digestibility. The only pure milk is the milk that has never been contaminated. We cannot make it pure again after we have once allowed it to become infected or unclean. The price of purity is eternal vigilance which we dare not relax until the milk has been taken into the stomach of the infant.

We spend our millions year after year to establish hospitals for the care and treatment of sick children. Isn't it about time to begin to devise ways and means to prevent disease? Dairy men must be educated to produce clean milk. The public pays for clean milk. The public can get clean milk if it will demand it.

Our city demands that milk shall contain, total solids, 12.5 per cent.; butter fats, 3.5 per cent.; water, 87.5 per cent.; that cream shall contain 20 per cent. butter fat, and that milk must be cooled to 60 degrees Fahrenheit

before being placed in cans.

A few months ago when the present board of health attempted to reorganize the milk conditions it found the majority of the dairies in a deplorable condition. Today there are more men under the direction of the board to make the inspections; they have worked faithfully against great odds, and the result is that the dairies are in much better condition than they have been for years.

The board meets with many discouragements. The milk supply of Los Angeles is largely controlled by a few who will not allow themselves to be called a combine. Call them whatever you want to, but they control the great bulk of all the milk consumed in Los Angeles. The demand for milk is so great and the amount of production is so small that this band of large dealers—not a combine—are willing to receive milk from any rancher providing it has the color, the taste and the consistency of milk. The excuse they give for this criminally careless haphazard acceptance of what is often little better than cultures of bacteria is that they pasteurize it and thereby make it fit for human consumption.

Preventive measures are infinitely better than corrective ones and whatever the opinion of scientists may be with regard to pasteurization the essential feature of a pure milk supply is that the milk shall be produced under clean conditions and that it shall be handled and delivered in a cleanly manner.

Some ideas about pasteurization may not be out of place here. This much abused word—and process—requires the most careful consideration of those of us who are interested in the subject of milk.

Properly to pasteurize milk it must be heated to a temperature of 165 degrees, and maintained at that point for twenty minutes or it may be kept at a temperature of 170 degrees for ten minutes. This should be done as soon as possible after milking and preferably in the containers in which it is to go into the hands of the consumers. That is, there should be no chance for subsequent infection through pouring it into unclean receptacles after it has been pasteurized. After pasteurization the milk must be cooled promptly and rapidly and it must be kept cool and delivered without unnecessary delay.

The process has the advantage of being a cheap and effective means of preventing the

transmission of infectious disease such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and others of the same nature. These are commonly spread through infected milk.

Against this advantage there are several distinct disadvantages. The knowledge that milk is to be pasteurized almost invariably causes persons handling it on the ranch and in the dairy to become careless.

Our own city, where we expect our milk supply to reach the highest standard with the number of inspectors allowed, is an example of the sort of farce municipal supervision usually is. Let no one assume from this that the conditions cannot be improved. They can, but they cannot be perfected. Think of this: One inspector visits about 500 dairies outside the city. He should inspect each dairy at least once a month.

Los Angeles has eight inspectors and one chief to inspect about 4,000 dairies that supply milk directly or indirectly to the city. The dairies require the constant attention of our men as the majority of them will not be clean unless they are compelled to be.

If the board of health could receive the hearty co-operation of the larger milk dealers—not the combine, by the way—in this work the board's duties would be more easily performed and the smaller dealers could be compelled to face into line.

The trouble is that the large dealer won't help. He says he would like to but he needs the milk for his customers and he is going to get it wherever he can, whether it is good or not—whether it is dirty or clean. "We're treating our customers pretty well if we take the trouble to pasteurize it, we think," they say.

They pasteurize it, as a matter of fact, in nine cases out of ten, to keep it from souring before they can get it to the customers.

There is but one way to control the city milk supply. It cannot be done by the constant supervision of so many dairies by such a limited number of men. It cannot be done by arresting and prosecuting the guilty dairymen. It is much cheaper to pay the usual small fine than to comply with the law. Besides a dealer is always willing to take the chance that he won't be caught.

The work of inspecting and regulating the city's food supply should not be in the hands of those who owe their positions to political appointments. Politics should be as far re-

Continued on Page 6



R. H. Hay Chapman  
Editor

# Graphic

Winfield Scott  
Manager

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## Matters of Moment

### Wanted—More Money.

No wonder the average citizen is sorely puzzled as he attempts to solve the financial riddles of the day. The country, he is assured, was never more prosperous; crops have been phenomenal, industries of all sorts are flourishing, wages are still at top notch, and there is work for everybody. Such is not merely the irresponsible paean of the optimist, but is substantiated by the cold figures of statisticians, who demonstrate that at the close of the year ending March 1, 1908, the balance of trade will be in favor of the United States by a billion dollars or so. If then, argues the average citizen, we have earned so much more money than ever before, why haven't we got it—where is it? The truth is that while during the last ten years of unprecedented prosperity every industry has expanded enormously, and the actual wealth of the nation has doubled, the amount of money actually in use has not been increased in anything like the same proportion. It is estimated that an increase of at least \$200,000,000 to the present stock of currency is needed to relieve the situation.

What method will Congress pursue to supply the need? It is obvious that every dollar issued must be as good as if based on gold, and that the new currency cannot be based on general assets but must be secured by assets of unexceptional value.

A thousand financial doctors arise and their prescriptions complicate the problem. If, however, we turn to what may be called the college of finance, the American Bankers' Association, we may discover some order out of chaos. At the last convention of the Bankers' Association a plan of currency credit was discussed which proposed the following terms:

Any national bank having a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent. of its capital may issue credit notes to an amount equal to 40 per cent. of its bond-secured circulation, subject to a tax at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum upon the average amount outstanding.

A further amount may be issued, equal to 12 1-2 per cent. of its capital, subject to a

tax of 5 per cent. per annum upon the average amount outstanding in excess of the amount first mentioned.

The same reserve shall be carried against credit notes as is now required by law to be carried against deposits. This plan also provides for a 5 per cent. guarantee fund from which to redeem the notes of any defaulting bank.

These and other remedies, doubtless, will be threshed out by Congress, with the result that a more elastic currency will be available. By some such plan as outlined by the Bankers' Association, the Government would be fully protected and at the same time money would be provided to carry on the business of the country.

### Where The Blame Belongs.

In the broad discussion of the financial difficulties that as yet have inconvenienced rather than overwhelmed the country, there is a widespread divergence of opinion as to where the blame for existing conditions may be placed. The majority of bankers and capitalists, who naturally are peculiarly anxious to discover a scape-goat, find by some mysterious process of thought that President Roosevelt is the culprit. The President, they say, has created the universal spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction and suspicion with the methods of the big corporations that have been doing the business of the country. "He has been reckless in his reforms, and more reckless in his expressions. He thinks aloud," they moan. "We have gone to bed fearful to discover what the President will have done before morning." The disposition to blame the President has been voiced in a thousand ways, none of which, however, seems to supply sound and logical reasons why he should carry the burden of responsibility. "If," said one of the leading bankers of the State who appeared before the Legislature at Sacramento last week, "the President had made less noise and acted in a more dignified way in turning on the light, as he terms it, this state of affairs might, perhaps, have been averted." And, two or three weeks ago, a San Francisco bank President, when in New

York, was bitterly inveighing against the President because he was hunting bear in Louisiana when the country first found itself face to face with a financial crisis.

If the President, "turned on the light," it was because the country was in danger of darkness—indeed was already enveloped in the darkness which covered the manipulations of lawbreaking corporations and the speculative promotions of frenzied finance. It was natural that those who needed the darkness should be bitterly resentful of the President's rockets and other illuminations to the discomfiture of the malefactors of great wealth. But why should the bankers be found complaining of the light, unless, indeed their transactions are also involved in schemes of darkness?

When the bankers do not blame the President they frequently vent their indignation on the people—those timid souls, who quiver with fear at the first rumor of a financial flurry, withdraw their deposits and hoard their gold in safety deposit boxes and old stockings. Another banker at Sacramento last week predicted an early restoration to a normal basis "if only the public will lose its senseless scare."

The one vital and fundamental question that arises from the crisis is concerned more with the secureness of the banks than with the scariness of the people? Have bankers generally pursued policies calculated to shake the confidence, not of easily scared people, but of calm and careful observers?

Were depositors, for instance, to be blamed for their distrust of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, or will the securities of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco prove to be wise and conservative investments worthy of the complete confidence of every depositor?

It is obvious that in the unwholesome rush of speculation, in the promotion of doubtful enterprises and in the over-capitalization of legitimate industries, the banks of the country necessarily must have played their part.

"The Eastern banks owe us and we can't get a cent," has been the frequent complaint



of the California bankers during the last few weeks. Those Eastern credits, admittedly, are by no means confined to normal transactions of trade such as the movement of crops, but also include large sums of money loaned by California to New York banks at a far higher rate of interest than could be secured at home. And, in turn, much of that money so loaned was needed in New York to meet the drain of stock speculation and the manipulations of high finance.

Within a lifetime a curious but instructive change has come over the popular conception of banks and banking. The primitive, and indeed the ideal, bank was not a great money-making institution, but a conservative trustee for the funds of its clients, satisfied with a moderate rate of interest on unquestionable securities, and avoiding rather than seeking investments that aimed at any but normal profits. Today, also, we have different ideals concerning bankers. It is only within the last generation that we have seen the banking business develop into a likely avenue for the speedy accumulation of individual wealth. The old time bank president was satisfied with a fair living salary, and it would have injured his prestige to be discovered speculating in any direction whatever. The twentieth century banker whose income is confined to his salary, and whose interests are limited by his bank is such a rarity as to be conspicuous.

It may be that such suggestions have occurred to others than easily terrified depositors, and will have a tendency to divert monies from institutions which by any infirmity or suspicion fail to command confidence to banks of unquestioned security and conservative management.

Next to the courts themselves, the banks should be above suspicion. There should be far fewer of them than at present exist in most communities. They should be governed not by men who are primarily aggressive money-makers, but by men who are essentially conservative money-preservers, who are more jealous for the safety of their depositors than for the upbuilding of their own private fortunes and who are more careful of the integrity of their banks' investments than for the declaring of extraordinary dividends for their stockholders.

Our conclusion is far from being that the bankers are responsible for present conditions, but we believe that over-ambitious bankers have contributed to the crisis quite as heavily as President Roosevelt or the army of different depositors. Periods of financial depression come as surely as the ebb follows the flow of the tide. When the sands are high and dry, the coast is clear for careful examination and prospecting. In that examination, bankers and depositors may get a clearer view of each other than they have ever enjoyed before—and their view may, perhaps, be improved rather than hindered by the light which President Roosevelt has turned on.

#### Amusing to Outsiders.

The stale and flat pastime of "baiting the Times" has been undertaken by a peachy weekly publication. The "Times," of course, employs its favorite term "blackmailer" in referring to the aforesaid peachy weekly and the peachy weekly comes back with a threat to publish the military record of Harrison Gray Otis. All of which is amusing to the parties not directly concerned in the controversy.

When the peachy weekly was started the "Times" gave it a fine send-off, just as it has always done with publications intended to drive the "Graphic" out of business. The "Times" and the peachy one were as thick as two bugs in a rug—for the time being. Now that the battle is on the "Graphic" smiles.

The "Graphic" is able to give General Harrison Gray Otis' record. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-Third O. V. I., the first Colonel of which was General W. S. Rosecrans; the second Colonel, Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward President; the third, Stanley Matthews, afterward United States Senator from Ohio, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; the fourth, James M. Comly, afterward Minister to Hawaii and associated with the late Andrew W. Francisco of Los Angeles, in the publication of the "Ohio State Journal." General Otis, in the Civil War, rose to the rank of Captain. He was six numbers ahead of President McKinley when the regiment was mustered out; and his title of "Colonel" (in the older days) arose in a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy conferred when the regiment was mustered out.

General Otis was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He "crossed the Rubicon," was in command of a brigade and was in action. According to popular report General Otis was sent home at the instance of General Arthur MacArthur. The exact details are not known. At any rate General Otis announced many months before Funston captured Aguinaldo that the war was "over." He was made Major General—if we remember aright, by brevet—came home, was given a reception by an admiring and adoring constituency and has been actively cultivating the art of making enemies ever since. Enemies are a necessity for a man of honor blood and arms and "the General" is well equipped with these—probably more so than Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and other great soldiers.

We await with bated breath the publication in the peachy weekly of "the General's record." We shall view this scrap with perfect equanimity.

#### Sowing the Wind.

It is incomprehensible to the outside observer that the liquor dealers of such places as Sacramento and Stockton, for instance, cannot read the handwriting on the wall and shape their course accordingly. With the "dry" district in the United States growing daily—the State of Alabama is the latest accession to the ranks of the "drys"—the liquor trade of Northern California cities persists in opposing what the average man on the street considers reasonable and just restrictions. There is a lesson in the recent "wet" and "dry" election in Los Angeles, which should be heeded. Los Angeles voted 2 to 1 "wet," but "wet" only in the business district. Were an election to be held to decide whether the entire city should be "wet" or "dry," the vote would be overwhelmingly "dry." The liquor dealers of Los Angeles understand thoroughly the attitude of the mass of the people—that prohibition in a city of this size is impossible, that strict regulation, limitation in the number of licenses and restriction of the liquor trade to the business district has resulted in the best system of liquor trade regulation in the United States. Thousands of men who

in a small city or in a rural district would vote for prohibition, in this city vote for license and strict regulation, because being sensible thinking men they realize that while prohibition may eliminate the saloon business in small cities and rural districts, in a large city it can only bring a vast unlicensed traffic with its attendant ills.

Ignoring the trend of plainest signs of the times the liquor dealers of Stockton for instance, in spite of a rising storm of agitation are doing their utmost to defeat a Sunday closing law; just as the liquor dealers of Sacramento opposed a movement to limit saloons to the business district. Victory may attend the liquor trade of Sacramento and Stockton in such campaigns, but such a victory as can be likened only to that of Pyrrhus of old—"another such victory and I am ruined." Let them read the handwriting on the wall.

Not long ago a liquor dealer of Los Angeles, who is known for his close analyses of the conditions surrounding the trade said: "Well Alabama has gone. I expect to see National Prohibition before I die. The no-saloon movement has attained dimensions that are astonishing and paralyzing to us who have our all in this business."

We think this man too pessimistic about his prospects. But unless there is a change in the drift the time is coming when most of the rural sections of the country and most of the smaller cities and towns will be without saloons; when the saloon will be confined to specified districts in the larger cities; when the breweries will depend upon the bottled beer trade with families for the larger part of their business; when wine and liquor merchants will look in equal or greater measure to the family trade for their support. In other words we expect to see the time when conditions all over America will closely approximate to those that exist in Southern California.

#### Communication

Editor Graphic: I am informed that a story is being circulated crediting me with the authorship of certain published matter affecting the Clark Copper Company that recently has appeared in your columns. In ordinary circumstances I should be disinclined to pay the slightest attention to such reports. But as I retired from active newspapering last May in order to build up a private business, and as such business takes my entire time; and as in the chase of the nimble dollar in such circumstances one needs all the friends whom one can tie up in his train of personal following; I shall be pleased if you will print this communication, to the end that those interested may be again advised that, barring a few lines of alleged financial opinions, that the Graphic in the good nature of its owners, sees fit to allow me to throw out publicly to the four winds of heaven once a week, I am now doing no newspaper writing, and the good Lord permitting, I do not expect to enter the old grind again in a hurry.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, implied in the above request, yours sincerely,

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# The Utile in Education

BY A. B. C. (FIFTH PAPER)

## Healthy, Hearty, Happy.

City conditions are unfavorable to child-life. There's not enough room around the house, and inside things are too nice. The neighbors are too close and the furniture is too fine. "Somebody might see," or "You make too much noise." And everybody sits up and gets up too late. The whole tendency is towards inaction, suppression, pampering. Also, fathers and mothers seldom realize that, in the body of their child, they are entrusted with the most wonderful price of mechanism known, and, in a city, nature has little chance to correct mishandling of that mechanism.

Small wonder, then, that by the time boys and girls reach the Polytechnic, they are in a more or less narrow-chested and generally unfit state of physical being. More wonder that the school can soon change this condition, as it does, and make them Healthy, Hearty and Happy.

## The Problem Well Solved.

Cheerfully facing the reality, as is its habit, the Polytechnic has set up a Department of Bodily Training as definite, distinctive and dignified as any other department. Indeed, I think much of the whole wonderful life of the school is due to this Department. At any rate, it is no side-show, as it is too often elsewhere. Its problem is **To Know Thyself**. It adjusts the appetites, regulates the functions, teaches self-discipline and self-control. It is doing its great work better every day.

## The Question of Facilities.

The "gym" is quite large, well-lighted, aired and equipped, and in use nearly all the time. Here the apparatus furnishes opportunity for exercises that develop each and every set of muscles according to the best of plans. The work is interesting, the instructors are enthusiastic, and the effect is admirable. Yet the "gym," with all its excellencies, does not appeal to me, or to them, I think, as does the rest of it.

Up here in this marvelous air and sunshine, with plenty of room amid tasteful environment, is where I like to see them, and where they like to be. A better place in which to breathe deep and grow straight and strong I never expect to see.

What is it that attracts them? "Indoor baseball," played outside; basketball, tennis;



Photo by De Haaff

Fine Girls Out in Fine Air

Rugby; baseball; workouts and tryouts of all kinds. A place for them all, and all under competent supervision. Good facilities! Good work! Let's watch a bit.

## Some Motion Pictures.

Wish I could give them to you! Never wanted motion pictures quite so badly before. But then, you can go see for yourself.

Down in the gym they form. A few sharp words of command, and here they come, on the keen jump. Out of the way, you! This column knows where it's going, and it gets there. They're in form as the photographer and I trail up.

"Are you ready?" This to me. "No. Mr. DeHaaff will have to get the range first." "All right, I'll work 'em a bit." Zip, zing! In, out! Down, up! Twist, turn! Rhythm, ring! What's this? What's this? Ah, I know it, and am ready to shout with delight! Last time I saw it was in the Presido at San Francisco. For years I have contended that Uncle Sam's "setting up exercises" should be in our schools, and, lo, **here they are!** Polytechnic, salute!

"Ready, sir?" "Yes," "Steady, as you are!" Click! We have them, as you see. No posing. Just one of their positions. Do they stop to talk about it? Not at all. Instantly that indescribable twang and swing of life is in action, and again they're off on the keen



Superintendent O. S. Lowsley

jump, running as easily as if it were mere joy, as indeed it is.

Presently we see them broken up into teams and playing against each other in games that keep every faculty on the qui vive. Verily, friends, this is the manufacture of clear eyes, clear heads, clean hearts, strong sinews, **upright people**.

Yonder are the girls! They're gentler, of course, but just look at them! Where will you find anything finer? They, too, break into teams. Here they contend with bats and big leather ball; there they struggle to put the sphere through the elusive ring; again they romp in good, old-fashioned girl games that put every muscle of them into play. "Hoydenish?" Not so, kind madam—these girls are grace itself. They are free from affectation. Their daintiness is genuine. God forgive you, lady, if you would make your daughter a woman without letting her be a **real girl, first**. This city life of ours is bad enough for girls at best. Give them all the chance you can to be as their Creator intended. Subdue peals of girlish laughter at peril to your home.

## The Plan Of It.

The schedule of this Department shows plainly the spirit of helpfulness. They are keeping the young people in training for their other work. Though the costly championship banner stands in the main office, as it does, it has not been won at cost to the main issues—rather the reverse. Always they who star in strength and skill must stand in study as well. Ever is impress-



Photo by De Haaff

Just as They Stopped a Minute



ed the thought that it is **Strong, Steady and Ready** that do the business.

Yet the Department looks also to the future of the young people. It makes them **know themselves**, how to use and how not to abuse. It knocks large chunks of nonsense out of them and fills the cavities with sound self-sense. Which impels me to bow in reverence before the very name of this school.

About a year ago, a series of articles by an eminent New York physician appeared in "The Ladies' Home Journal." His theme was the Crime of the Mothers in not telling their daughters about themselves. He did not mince words, and he cited case after case from his own practice, and all appalling. That the folly of mothers in this regard is as wide-spread as it is inexplicable there can be no question. If the mothers won't, who will?

That question, vital and far-reaching, is to be answered by this wonderful institution, by this Department of Bodily Training. The

Superintendent tells me "the girls are to be told what their mothers won't tell them." The matter is in charge of Miss Katherine B. Ross, Vice-Principal, and one of the most perfect women in the world. I speak of her advisedly and not in compliment at all—simply to strengthen the proposition.

#### The Esprit du Corps.

You may wonder why I don't go into details of football, track-work, exhibition work, and all that. It's all an old, old story, my friend; and, while ever good in the telling, has nothing to do with my purpose, which is to prove that this Utile is the only True Educator. I've shown that the work of this Department makes markedly for the uplift, but I must have a word about its reflex action.

It is this Department, with its teams and its rooters, its yells and its songs, its colors and its contests, that gives much harmony to the school, that makes it able to contend.

It keeps alive that fine spirit of honor that runs all through the student body.

They're good friends and mighty friendly down there. Fine young sportsmen and women I found them, ladies and gentlemen, all. So, here's to you, lads and lassies! Shake!

#### The Head Of It.

Oswald S. Lowsley is a Stanford man. That says a lot, for Stanford is the business man's university. His chief characteristics are an intense desire to get both down to it and up to it in his own line, and an ability to thrive on a diet of hard work which he devours with avidity.

Mr. Lowsley has fitted his Department into the general scheme most perfectly, I think, and is content to have it do its share, so it be well done. If I have portrayed the work with any degree of understanding, then it is clear that this young man has done much and will do more.

## Certified Milk Will be Pure

Continued from Page 2

moved from these conditions as day from night.

The public, and particularly the members of the medical profession, have watched with great interest, the progress made by the county and state pure food commissions appointed by this society. These committees have worked without a brass band or a press agent and so they have accomplished a great many valuable results.

The members have done no politics, but they have had to come in contact with politics and politicians to gain their ends. They have had the respect even of the professional politicians because they are really and sincerely working for the public good with no personal selfish ends to satisfy.

It must be gratifying to every member of the medical profession to know that the city of Pasadena, which is so nearly a part of Los Angeles, is taking the lead in the production of certified milk. Los Angeles must fall in line as it can.

Certified milk must of necessity cost more money but the majority of intelligent citizens will gladly pay the slightly increased cost when they are educated to appreciate the difference between it and the ordinary milk of commerce. In the arguments of the committee while this subject was under dis-

cussion, pasteurization was not even so much as mentioned. Why? Because in the production of the proposed certified milk the fountain head of the supply was necessarily to be protected and its delivery under stringent restrictions was designed to continue the protection.

So long as the dairyman lives up to the rules of the commission he will have its protection, but if he relaxes he is immediately put out of business, not by process of law but by the withdrawal of the commission's certification or guarantee of the milk's purity.

Edward F. Robbins, a gentleman lately from Chicago, is expending thousands of dollars in establishing a model dairy near El Monte, which is rapidly nearing completion.

It was his idea when he first received the inspiration, to have a few cows and sell the milk exclusively to his friends in Pasadena. Through the farsightedness of his friends, Dr. H. B. Stehman, Dr. C. D. Lockwood and Dr. Stanley Black, the health officer, and others of the medical profession, Mr. Robbins was induced to enlarge his original plans and to provide for furnishing certified milk to the entire city.

The question of further enlarging his plans to include Los Angeles has been taken up with him and he is giving it serious consideration. He is a man of abundant means and is not compelled to do this for personal profit.

There is every reason to believe that if the doctors of Los Angeles will meet him half way Los Angeles may be able to join with Pasadena in enjoying the benefits of certified milk.

To build and finance a large certified milk dairy is no small matter and to make it profitable requires that a large sum of money shall be spent before there is any return. It has been done in a few fortunate eastern communities. There is no reason why it should not be more successful in California, where the climate, the pure fresh air and the germ destroying sunshine can be made powerful allies.

A man who is willing to devote his time and money to such a cause as this is a greater benefactor than he who builds a hospital for the cure of disease which the other man helps to make it possible to prevent.

No man can do this without help. The members of the medical fraternity should gladly extend any assistance that lies in their power to such a worthy enterprise. The members of the pure food commission, who have done so much to bring this thing to a head, have all declared that hearty co-operation is absolutely necessary. There must be a certified milk commission consisting of men of the profession and men of the business world who are willing to give their time without personal gain so that the work may be pushed in a business-like and progressive manner.

The following requirements are necessary to the conduct of a dairy, which is to have its milk certified by the commission, have been drawn and will probably be adopted by the pure food commission.

Location of dairy. Stable and preparations for milking. Special grooming of cows required forty minutes for milking. Milkers must be dressed in clean, white garments,

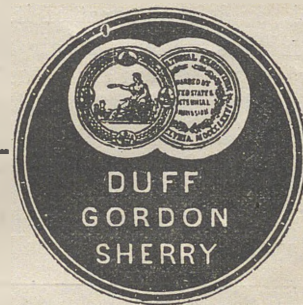
#### ETCHING PLATINOTYPES and CARBONS

Christmas pictures should be arranged  
for now.

*Heckel*

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pails must be sterile and milking must be done through three layers of sterile gauze. Milk house must be sanitary. Preparations of milk for shipment. It must be separated and recombined, aerated and cooled at 45 degrees twenty minutes after leaving the cows' udder.

It must be placed in bottles maintained continuously and delivered at a temperature of 50 degrees.

Dairy utensils must be clean. Nutritive value of milk must be: Fat, 4.5 per cent; protein, 3 to 4 per cent; sugar, 4 to 5 per cent. Veterinary fees and cost of inspections and examinations must be paid by the

dairyman.

These rules it will be observed are very stringent and they must be lived up to the letter if the dairymen expect to receive the approval and certification of the commission.

Such unusual requirements naturally will increase the running expense of the dairy considerably and of course, the dairyman must charge more for his product, but who can doubt that the people of Pasadena and Los Angeles will be willing to pay a few cents more for each quart when they understand how great is the value they receive for their money?

## By the Way

### Free of San Francisco.

Happily the San Francisco and Los Angeles clearing houses settled their dispute satisfactorily to themselves—whatever may have been the original causes of the row. The dispute afforded the San Francisco newspapers, led by the "Call," a fine chance to throw literary bricks, mud and stones at Los Angeles; and the chance was not neglected.

It is wholesome occasionally to see ourselves through our neighbors' eyes, and I need not apologize for reproducing the following evidence of jaundice from the "Oakland Tribune:"

"The financial boycott the Los Angeles banks attempted to declare against San Francisco was the most flagrantly ungenerous manifestation of sectional meanness and jealousy that has yet come under our notice, and Los Angeles in the past has given some very raw examples of unfairness. Fortunately for the State at large, the sharp kick-back warned the southern financiers that they were reckoning without their host, and that they were likely to be by far the greatest sufferers from a severance of financial relations between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Still, the effort of the Los Angeles bankers to injure the credit of San

Francisco rankles and smarts."

A basis of settlement through New York exchange has been agreed upon. This is certainly no time for discord between San Francisco and Los Angeles banks. On the contrary, when every effort must be exerted to restore public confidence, it is important that the banking interests of the cities should establish mutual co-operation and reciprocity. Happily, this seems to have been the goal finally reached. In the meantime there is no occasion for San Francisco—or Oakland—to "rankle" or "smart." I am told, however, that the epistle of Isaiah W. Hellman to the local bank over which he presides was a "corker."

### "IN THE SWILL ALREADY."

Editor—The Graphic.

Los Angeles.

Sir:—In your issue of November 23, you devote a limited space to the "unexpected" on the part of our recently elected Mayor of San Francisco. I assure you Sir, when I saw the head-line in the "Bulletin" announcing that "Mayor Taylor denounces the Citizens' Alliance," I felt sick at heart. I had used every effort, personal and otherwise to assist in electing Mayor Taylor, hoping, if not believing that his personality—apart from his protestations—would obtain for us a Chief Executive—free from the brand of "Will be Altered to Suit Tenant." Alas! The delusion was short lived, and Mr. Taylor already reveals unmistakably those symptoms of spinal anaemia which inevitably end in atrophy and emasculation.

It is not that Mayor Taylor attacked the Citizens' Alliance; not that he repeated his assault before his audience, in which even a novice could detect his playing to the gallery. It is not the specific application of his frailty, but the fact that he, the broad-minded champion of better things, essayed to demonstrate such feeble possession of nobler attributes. Further, unnecessarily and "of suggestion" that he found it convenient to excite men's passions and call into being causes of irritation, which all, friend and foe, were sincerely sick of. All had hoped that the moral atmosphere of "Saving Grace," adherent to the new election would find it folly to remember and nobility to forget. Anything more truly blasting to the sphere of influence as outlined prior to the election could not have been perpetrated. No doubt Mayor Taylor will drag out his executive-life to the limit of the charter, but it will be the same sad routine which seems inevitably associated with the "manhood" that "My Office Confers." It would seem that there is no surcease to the civic penance demanded of San Francisco. Will there never dawn for her a resurrection morn? Is there no Saviour to be born for her uplifting? When shall good will towards men—not the stirring up on internecine strife be the message flung across the dark waters, by whose shores we sit and weep? Now we see the beacon-light of hope sicken and expire almost as soon as lighted.

"Every hour inflamed them;  
Their Iscariot cowardice  
Only awaited one to lead them forth  
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—Total Eclipse.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.

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### J. M. Elliott Elucidates.

The regular monthly dinner of the Sunset Club took place at Levy's Cafe Friday night, and besides the many inviting viands offered by the jocund caterer, there was a veritable "feast of reason and flow of soul" engendered by the subject: "Some Thoughts on Financial Matters" the leading paper being by J. M. Elliott, president of the First National Bank, whose diagnosis of the present prevailing complaint was received with approbation. Whether or not Mr. Elliott had been assigned a difficult case, none better than he could have disposed of it so forcefully and felicitously. Unless Isaias Hellman is regarded as a Los Angeles banker, Mr. Elliott is the dean, having commenced his financial career as a clerk with the Los Angeles County Savings Bank (a few doors north of the Bella Union Hotel on Main street) more than thirty years ago. A general discussion followed, the general tenor of the remarks being quite along the lines presented by the "speaker of the evening."

### Some Good—No Harm.

The extraordinary session of the legislature has adjourned, with some good and no harm accomplished. For which remarkable blessing let us all join in hallelujah chorus. And in this connection a Sacramento correspondent writes me that among the picturesque incidents of the State capital recently has been an editorial emissary of E. T. Earl, who has been tying up extremely close to certain of the alleged solons who hail from Los Angeles, and who train now with the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. So tight has the "Express" editorial writer been hanging to the coat tails of these particular members that the espionage became a matter of public notoriety.

### The Emissary's Task.

The Earl agent in question thought he smelt in the governor's call a possible attempt to invalidate the alleged graft prosecutions up in San Francisco, and he was in the habit of preaching his suspicion in and out of season, all the time the two houses were in session and while the members were at their meals. The suspicion involved became a mania with the chap who had set himself to save the State of California, as well as the entire nation, and the thing became such a nuisance that finally the purist watchdog was told quietly he would be ruled off the floor of both houses if he did not end his nonsense. That settled the matter.

### Bank Investigation.

As far as the proposed investigation of the State banking system is concerned, by a special committee of the two houses, I look for little to be accomplished. The "Evening News" had the situation sized up a few days ago, when Sam Clover published an editorial in which he called attention to the personnel of the State Bank Commission. That board is a misfit, and it never has been anything else. It was bad enough when the commission consisted of but three members. Then along came that remarkable Lincoln-Roosevelt anti-corporation reformer, Dr. George C. Pardee, who because he sought this choice morsel of State patronage for particular partisans, had the number of commissioners increased to four. The old law was repealed and the new enacted at once. In the meantime, in the interim, a lot of wild catters,

always on the look out for the main chance, sought and secured bank charters that the Secretary of State was forced to issue, although he tried hard to prevent it. As some of these particular banks have been advertising to pay depositors six per cent per annum interest recently, I wonder if the Pardee fluke really has not been responsible for part at least of the present lack of confidence in some of these alleged banks. In any event, the present flurry has called attention to the fact that for use or ornament, the State Bank Commission is about as necessary as would be a team of Shetland ponies with automobiles of reputation selling at two bits apiece. I have considerable admiration for Herman Silver, who knows something of the banking game. I know John C. Lynch, who as a business man has a reputation that probably stands as A1 in the mercantile agencies. I believe H. C. Garrouette, former justice of the State Supreme Court, to be a gentleman whose word is as good as that of any other person in California. Mr. Sherer of Los Angeles I have met, and what he does not know of the science of principal, collateral and interest, would fill a few tomes. And last but not least, J. Cal Ewing a banker, with the Pacific Coast Base ball League doing a rushing business—it is hard not to grin. And with that California had a late legislature increase his pay to \$3600 a year, the salary of the commissioners. He is the board's secretary, and that fact did not assist him in the passage of his bill. He was and is a supporter of the republican faction up in Oakland that trains with George C. Pardee.

### A Delusion and a Snare.

Bank supervision has been in California a delusion and a snare from time immemorial. Remember the morning it was found that Henry J. Fleishman had decamped with something in excess of \$150,000 of the funds of the Farmers & Merchants Bank? The late Captain Barrett was a state bank commissioner in those days, thanks to the generosity of his patron and friend, Governor James Budd. Captain Barrett at once "examined" the bank, and within fifteen

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minutes he had issued a statement to the papers that he had made an exhaustive examination and he found the bank not only absolutely solvent, but that a thorough count had disclosed the actual amount of the Fleishman defalcation to a nickel. Of course the town uttered a bit of a snicker, but the Barrett report went just the same.

#### Pie Brigade.

Like its predecessors for years the present bank commission is a political pie brigade, with the single exception of Herman Silver, and when the recent flurry began not one of us thought for a moment that the board should take hold of things, in a prospective attempt to bring order out of chaos. We knew better. Just the same, the next legislature can do one thing with profit, and that will be to rid the state of the present system of alleged state bank regulation. A new law should be passed that shall provide for the pay of state bank commissioners by the state out of the public treasury. The board at present is paid by the banks. There should be but a single commissioner as in New York, who should be a real banker. He should be held to strict accountability for his performances, present, past and future. Then apply to state and savings banks the rules that now govern the conduct of national banks, and there will be in California a safety to banking that always has been lacking.

#### State Banking Reform.

The course of the Legislative Committee on Banking will be watched with a great deal of interest. The Bank Commissioners are disposed to resent such invasion of their territory, and already the rival bodies—for

so, at least they already seem to consider themselves—have crossed swords. The peace of the Sabbath at Oakland was broken by a meeting between J. Cal Ewing, secretary of the commission, and Senator Leavitt, of Alameda, a member of the legislative committee, when they chanced to meet and began to discuss the functions of the new committee. But the new body is not to report for another thirteen months, and therefore their labors are not likely to effect either the present financial conditions or the operations of the commission. Senator Wolfe, another member of the committee, is authority for the statement that they will not organize till the end of January, and will not get to work till February. "Should the committee start in now," says Wolfe, "it might cause a feeling that the banks are not secure and needed instant attention, but that is not the fact, and nothing could be gained by hurrying our investigation." The committee is Governor Gillett's own child, and it required considerable pressure on his part to force it through the Legislature. Presumably, the Governor's idea was that it should get to work at once and investigate the present conditions which are popularly supposed to be behind the financial stringency. If it be true that a number of state banks have perpetually violated the provision which insists that they maintain a certain reserve, obviously the bank commissioners have been derelict in overlooking such delinquency. This state law, however, at present attaches no penalty for a bank that does not maintain such reserve, and laws without penalties are too apt to be considered dead letters. The reserve at present is only fifteen per cent of a state bank's deposits, and several bankers who appeared before the Legislature last week recommended that forty per cent of deposits should be kept on hand. The reforms recommended by the committee will probably be based largely on federal banking laws.

#### San Francisco Nerve.

What a remarkable hold the city of San Francisco has on the rest of the state, and what remarkable gall the folks up there display when it comes to a pinch. Nothing else would do but that the governor in his call for the extra session of the legislature, must enumerate certain of the city's charter provisions for emergency action. Now that would have been right and proper, had the matter been of sufficient importance. Instead it had to do with an increase in the pay of the police and fire departments of that city! What do you think of that? And when Los Angeles requested the then governor to include our proposed San Pedro harbor annexation election in his call soon after the San Francisco fire, what a lot of rocks were thrown at us by the good people up north!

#### Lewis Guards Wealth.

When Bank Commissioner Sherer needed some valiant knight to stand guard over the Collins & Co. bank vaults up in Ventura, he called into service the redoubtable Evan Lewis, warrior of political eminence in the Sixth ward. Just why this particular selection, deponent sayeth not. Just the same, however, the Sherer selection was eminently a case of the right man in the right place. Hurrah for Sherer! Hurrah for Evan Lewis! May their kind never grow less in the realm of Bullcon.

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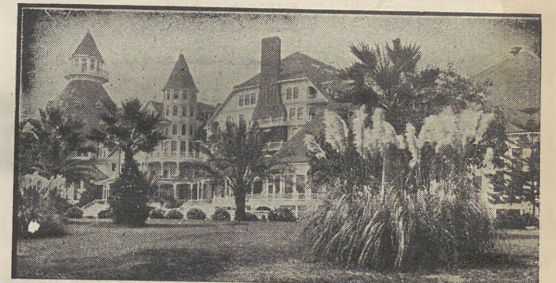
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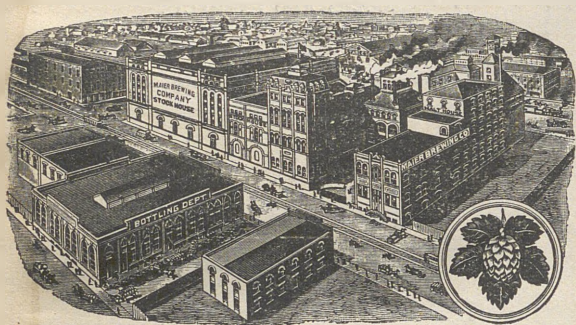
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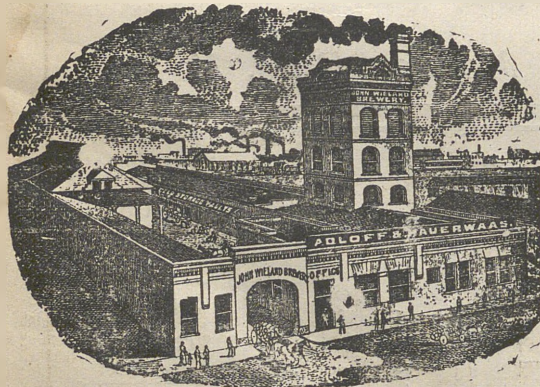
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### New Honors for Tobias.

They evidently regard our friend E. Tobias Earl a good deal more seriously in the North than we down South had imagined. The highest honors that have yet seemed within Tobias's possible reach lay in the direction of a lieutenant-governorship or a vice-presidency in the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. It remained for "The Knave" in the Oakland "Tribune" to discover that Tobias is seriously entertaining senatorial aspirations. "The Knave" says: "The charge is made that the Los Angeles millionaire fruit man is putting up the money for the Lincoln-Roosevelt League and that he expects the Senatorship as his reward. He is a holy man of prayer, brother of former State Senator Guy C. Earl, and has long been spoken of as a man who might like to go to the Senate." "The Knave," however, predicts that Pardee, Belshaw and De Young "will not be very warm for the League if they find that Earl is to have the inside track in the Senatorship race." Of course a prophet is never properly appreciated in his own country, but I cannot believe that even Tobias is so fatuous as to nurse any such ambition. Certain it is that E. T. Earl could not be a candidate for any public office without his entire fruit-shipping record being brought to light, and that is an ordeal which Tobias has been at great pains for several years to avoid. There would, however, be a certain amount of grim humor, and more instruction, in watching the reformed champion of reform indulging in a personal political campaign. In such a contest Tobias's batteries would be ranged against the Southern Pacific Railway. Nobody in California is more thoroughly conversant with the Earl fruit-shipping records than certain officials of the hated railroad. They are in a position to "pull" those records any moment they feel so unkindly disposed. On the whole, I think, our friend E. Tobias Earl will determine that as far as personal political distinction is concerned, "discretion is the better part of valor."

### Legal and "Special" Holidays.

At this writing it looks as if the long postponed trial of Tiley L. Ford will be resumed in San Francisco by the end of the week. The unfortunate twelve jurymen who have been in durance more or less vile, though quartered at the palatial Fairmont Hotel, have had an extraordinarily irritating experience of over thirty days' waiting and doing nothing. Two dollars a day and board and lodging even at the Fairmont, with the privileges of a daily tally-ho drive and occasional visits to the theater, provide poor compensation for detention from home and business. It has been suggested that the Governor's declaration of "special" holidays, empowered by the Legislature, may prove unconstitutional. But it may be pointed out that in any event the trial of cases would not be invalidated by such a decision. For if the Supreme Court discovered that such "special" holidays were unconstitutional, the effect of that decision would be that such days were therefore legal days—no holidays at all—and that consequently the ordinary business of the courts could be transacted thereon.

### December Seventh the Day.

It is now an assured fact that the lovers of racing will not again be disappointed and that the winter season will positively open

on Saturday, December 7. Weather conditions are now the best for the preparation of a fast track and with material now at hand for construction work on the grandstand and paddock, the public can count on being well taken care of on the opening day, as everything will be in almost a finished condition.

### Financial Item.

Financial item—E. T. Earl has succeeded in borrowing \$100,000 from the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He gave as security the Tehama block property, at Seventh and Broadway, and the funds are to be used in completing the new Earl-Sherman-Clark building opposite the Pacific Electric terminal station at Sixth and Main Streets. The loan is one of the largest negotiated recently by a Los Angeles capitalist, and shows the faith that there is among those who have large chunks of money, in Los Angeles real estate.

### Turn Coat!

I clip this from Tuesday's "Times"—the editorial column:

"Detective Hawley, whose trial for drunkenness is about to come before the Police Commission, should be dismissed from the force. He has been shown to be a coward as well as a boozier. Whatever his mysterious pull is, the Police Commission ought to forget it for the sake of the officers who do their duty."

Bah! The "Times" evidently refers to Hawley's actions, the night that the Choisers, father and son, were killed by Detectives Cowan, Hawley and Murphy in the Broxburn lodging house at Fifth and Hill streets.

At the time who defended Hawley with vigor? The "Times."

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Who attacked without mercy every newspaper and citizen who expressed the belief that the killing of the Choissers was unwarranted? The "Times."

Who gave the three detectives Hawley, Murphy and Cowan all the best of the "hearing" that followed? The "Times."

I have always believed that the usefulness of Hawley, Murphy and Cowan ended with the slaying of these men. Hawley should have been broken *then*, if at all—not now on the charge of drunkenness. And the "Times" should have the decency to refrain from calling him a "coward." If he is a "coward" now he was a "coward" then.

Hawley stays on the force.

It is a pleasure to note that Bishop & Company received gold medal for their products exhibited at the Jamestown exhibition. Bishop & Co.'s establishment is one of the few Los Angeles concerns with a national reputation, and the company's reputation is richly deserved.

#### Elliott Named.

So John B. Elliott is to be a Los Angeles civil service commissioner. Such an appointment would be ideal in my opinion. What an active newspaper man does not know of civil service is not worth of being absorbed. Besides, Elliott is sufficiently close to Mayor Harper to pull for the mayor's gubernatorial boomlet. I admire Joseph Call and W. Ona Morton, both of them real democrats and simon pure civil service artists. But when it shall come to assisting in the building up of a Harper machine for governor of California, Judge Call, as well as Judge Morton, may be found having an engagement doing that same stunt for Joseph Call and W. Ona Morton.

#### Mallard.

I am pleased to see that Walter Mallard, as city assessor, grasped the opportunity involved in the proposed constitutional amendment to tax corporations for state and county purposes, through medium of the state board of equalization. I sounded an alarm on the subject recently in this column, and once before I had something to say on the same subject. Now I know nothing of the matter as such, except that when it was before the last legislature every public service corporation in Los Angeles as well as those of San Francisco and Sacramento, appeared by counsel in support of the proposed tax idea, while the public as such was not represented at all. That fact always has prejudiced me against the scheme, and had the convention of state municipalities, recently held in Pasadena, discussed the matter some of us might be a bit wiser than we are. But, as is usual in such cases, the League of Municipalities took up a lot of other things, and it has been left to City Assessor Mallard and to County Assessor Hopkins, and to the "Examiner" to agitate the subject. And with the "Examiner" in the van of the discussion, the issue already is boosted all the other way.

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SAN PEDRO

#### W. A. Clark.

My great and good friend Senator W. A. Clark is here and has been interviewed "by proxy" by my great and good friend E. T. Earl of the "Express." My friend the Senator had nothing to say about railroads. Why should he, considering the present status of the Salt Lake road? My friend the Senator deplors the present business situation—says that it is due to a lack of confidence and he gives us the comforting sop that pretty soon the people will acquire confidence some more. That's re-assuring. And now that my friend the Senator "has come" to the actual scene of the flotation of the Clark Copper, his attention is herewith directed to the affairs of the Clark Copper Company, and his cleansing touch and supernal Wisdom are invoked to the end that those who "invested" in Clark Copper—even the barber in the Metropolitan shop—may recover their money.

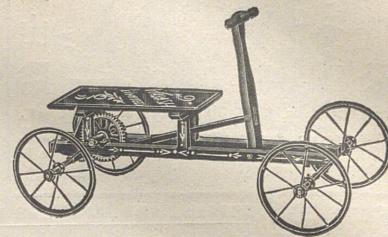
#### Denis.

In their desire to save something out of the wreck the "investors" have much hope on the efforts of Denis & Lowenthal, who have undertaken the task. In choosing George J. Deins the "investors" have done wisely. Mr. Denis the "investors" have done wisely. Mr. Denis has something of a reputation in the way of making the other fellow "dig up" in matters of this sort; furthermore, George Denis deserves the reputation.

#### McKinney's Troubles.

Some people whose names I could mention, but will not, could sustain a heavy fire loss and not a word of sympathy would be expressed. It is otherwise, though, with John G. McKinney and the Los Angeles Ice & Cold Storage Co. On all sides I have heard this week sincere expressions of sorrow that the Company's big plant at Seventh Street and the Santa Fe track, has been so badly wrecked. There is reason for this feeling in which Johnnie McKinney is held. Men who have dealt with him in a business way for years, tell me that he and the Company behind him are among the leading apostles

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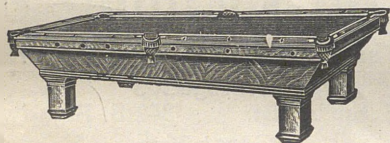
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of the Square in Los Angeles. Be-  
cause this is true, give McKinney  
when he calls his favorite title, "Ju-  
das Iscariot"—with his choicest  
manner of assurance.

### No More Joshing

Of late McKinney has escaped considera-  
ble joshing that was directed at him.  
He had prepared in how to handle  
the street car about the time it  
was published in some sort  
of charge concerning combinations in re-  
straint of trade. In other words he was  
singled out as head of the "ice combine."  
The chance was too good for men like Allen  
C. Balch and W. G. Kerekhoff. For weeks  
they gave McKinney the greatest "ragging"  
he ever had in his life—gave him worse than  
he could hand out, and he is an expert at  
"josh" himself. They couldn't be seen in  
company with a "corporation man;" they  
were "against trusts;" they even didn't  
think it proper to talk to an "oppressor of  
the people who was under arrest." Poor  
McKinney suffered, but he bore his burden  
like a man. Now that he is in real trouble,  
he knows how the thousands who know him  
really feel toward him. There isn't a squarer  
man in this city and the adjective is well de-  
served.

### Rev. Michael McAuliffe.

To many men outside of East Los An-  
geles, where his life's work was done, it was  
given to know the Rev. Michael McAuliffe—  
priest and man. A tall, fine looking man he  
was, with features that might well have been  
chiseled out of marble; with a twinkle in his  
eye; with a big heart in his bosom; with a  
big brain in his head; and an immeasurable  
love of humanity animating his whole being.  
His parish was not among the wealthy, but  
among the comfortable and the poor. The  
poor in his district knew him; so too did the  
sick in the county hospital, which was within  
his sphere of endeavor. "The finest Irish-  
man I ever knew," said Anthony Schwamm,  
one of his parishioners in speaking of him,  
"and I know a good many fine Irishmen."  
That in truth tells the story of Michael Mc-  
Auliffe.

### Rare Antiques.

A collector's accumulation of thirty years  
is to be sold by auction at 612 South Broad-  
way, December 3, at two o'clock. The  
collector is Mr. Lee L. Powers, who has an  
establishment in Boston and who has been  
represented in Pasadena until recently. The  
collection comprises many interesting pieces.  
Notable among them is a set of twelve  
chairs, formerly owned by Miss Van Lew of  
Richmond, Virginia. They are of classical  
form and have the Greek honey-suckle for  
the centre of the backs, which is carved  
free; an old wedding chest from Plymouth,  
Mass., reminds us of old Puritan days. The  
Colonial mirror, formerly the property of  
Paul Revere, famous in History for his mid-  
night ride, is there. A reminder of days  
gone by at the time the tea was thrown into  
Boston Harbor, is a mirror that was used  
by Fulton, who made himself up as an In-  
dian to go aboard the ship to throw tea into  
the harbor. Fulton stood before this mirror  
whilst making himself up. A sideboard,  
formerly the property of Patrick Henry,  
first Governor of Virginia, is in this collec-  
tion. A Masonic apron elaborately em-  
broidered that was worn by George Wash-

ington in a Lodge in Boston, in 1792, will  
find its way into this auction. This certainly  
should be bought by some historical society  
or Masonic body. One of the most interest-  
ing things is a piece of brocade reputed to  
be a part of Queen Victoria's dress which  
she wore in 1842. There is a collection of  
locks, bolts and latches from the home of  
Oliver Wendell Holmes, that stood in Cam-  
bridge, Mass.

## Gifts



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Uncle Josephus flatly and very sternly refused to take me to the first Assembly. He shook that dear old gray head of his, muttered something about "you've been up till morning every night for two weeks," and closed up like a clam. I begged, I argued, I pleaded, and stormed—but Uncle Joe still said "No." And then little Deb used diplomacy. I sidled up to him and put my arm around his neck and murmured, "Well, you are getting just a bit too old to dance, Uncle." And Uncle Josephus took Deb to the Assembly, in his new seventy-five horse power machine.

Kramer's hall can always be converted into a thing of beauty, and Tuesday night it just sent the gladness of living through me. Any number of little lights twinkled gaily among the feather plumosus, and great chrysanthemums nodded their stately crests from over the mirrors. And that music! When Arend's orchestra begins to "scrape" my feet begin to have nervous little thrills, and I do believe that if some one didn't ask me to dance I'd go sailing across that long floor all by myself. I always enjoy my supper at a dance—very plebian and unconventional—Ahem—especially when the tables are as artistically and invitingly decorated as they were that night. Each table had its pretty candles to send a soft glow over the ruddy autumn leaves and baskets of fruit. I did so want a pocket, so I might slip some fruit into it and eat it on the sly out on the veranda.

Of course there were so many pretty gowns, and ever so many pretty wearers, but I just shan't attempt to describe any one of them. But Uncle Josephus—he danced every dance, by the way—says that Los Angeles girls are peaches, if we do have lots of lemon orchards out here.

Mr. Robert Hyde of Santa Barbara, the illuminator, will hold an exhibition at Margaret Craig's studio in Pasadena, opposite the Hotel Maryland, on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Invitations have been sent out by the children of the Orphan's Home, at the corner of Yale and Alpine streets, for their annual tea to be given Tuesday afternoon, December 3, from two to five. The guests will be entertained by the children, and there will be no collection whatever. The board of directors have made every effort to interest people, and have prospered exceedingly under the regime of Mrs. A. M. Davidson. Preparations are now being made for the usual Christmas festivities, which lighten the lives of these wee ones who have so pitifully little to live for in this great world.

One of the society events of the week was the reception given by Mrs. Roy Seeley, for Mrs. Macomber, formerly Miss Pearl Seeley. The latter looks even more charming as matron than maid.

One of the most attractive young matrons in society, today, is Mrs. Ernest Kennedy, sister of handsome Mrs. Kellam of Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reside in the old log cabin on Adams Street, and have the beau-

tiful place kept in exquisite condition.

A real live princess, sister of Mrs. Anderson of Ocean Park, was the guest of honor at an afternoon reception given by General Otis at the Bivouac recently. Among others who received the distinguished visitor were Mrs. Wellington Rand and Miss Lillian Rand, of Venice. Gossip still insists that it will not be long ere this attractive widow hangs up her Parisian chapeaux in the gallant General's commodious hall.

Mrs. George Goldsmith—Lillian Burkhart—is once more gracing the vaudeville stage.

Once the lure of those footlights gets into a girl's brain she never can break entirely away. A most devoted wife and mother is the charming Lillian, but, nevertheless, we are glad that she hears once more the "call of the usher," and we can enjoy her inimitable talent for one short week. And isn't Ruth Mitchell the clever girl. Uncle Joe says he remembers that smart little playlet that she wrote for poor Tom Oberle's outfit, and that he quite expected the success of this one.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequalled in tone.

## Lucille's Letter

My Dear Harriet:—

With the thermometer at 80 degrees in the shade it sounds somewhat out of place to begin to talk Christmas to you, doesn't it? California, however, doesn't have to wait for ice and snow to make merry over the winter festival, and any weather will do just so long as the loved ones and the presents are there. So the store keepers think, evidently, for surely never was there such a stupendous outlay of Christmas things as one sees displayed in our first-class establishments this year.

The Ville de Paris is holding a carnival in leather goods, bags, belts, pocket books, calendars, note books, etc. Toilet articles such as only seem to come forth for this special occasion, silver and ebony and ivory and mother of pearl, in complete or broken sets, are ready to be monogrammed and sent to the very particular address on the twenty-fifth of December. Beautiful hair combs make a charming gift, and the Ville has some very exclusive patterns to suit every purse. Dainty necklaces and dog collars in beautiful settings are also to be found at the Ville, quite as correct and much less expensive than in the jewelry stores.

Across the street at Blackstones one must always wend one's way, if only to see what is doing in this charming big place of business. This week I was led to the ribbon altar and shown some really remarkable creations made from these dainty silken novelties. At this special counter work bags, opera bags, sachets, coat hangers, cushion tops and innumerable other little conceits are made out of these exquisite Persian, Dresden and Roman hand-painted sash ribbons. But the cleverest work I've seen in this line anywhere is their flower making; ornaments for the hair or corsage are formed of ribbons and velvets in any given or desired shade, and so lifelike and exact in imitation as almost to suggest their native perfume without the delicate sachet powder, which generally accompanies them. Anyone hunting around for a dainty and an acceptable present for a lady friend, one that can go uncrushed by mail, cannot do better than chase himself over to Blackstones' and see these beauteous ribbon bouquets and other doings in female vanities.

How do you find the pocket book panning out for so many stockings, my dear. I've come to the righteous conclusion, after investigating not a little that the toy department on the third floor annex of the Boston Store is the most all-round satisfactory place to unburden your heart and your purse in, for the benefit of the small child. A whole stack of new toys has taken the place of

those that went out after the cut rate sale. A number of charming new games and indoor sports for little girls and boys—such a comfort on wet days—a wonderfully energetic breed of donkeys are browsing in the Boston toy department this week. The big lion roars in the cage and all the beasts and birds perform at one and the same time, and a merry hour can be spent here in this airy, cheerful space by the schoolboy, any and every afternoon, while he is deciding what he really wants most among all these things.

But for the wee ones, dear girl, the little pink and white babies, the place to get their stockings full this year is at Myer Siegel's, 253 South Broadway. All kinds of charming little gifts are there for the new baby, as well as for last year's and the year's before that. The lovely things I saw in baby finery there, Harriet, from the grand and magnificently decorated bassinet to the tiny silken shoes and stockings! Nothing appeals to a young mother like something for baby, and the place to get that something is unquestionably Myer Siegel's.

For Thanksgiving week our charming and original friend, Miss Swobdi, the milliner of 555 South Broadway is not allowing the domestic turkey fowl to take the lead. No indeed, she seems to feel that a beauteous bird of paradise or a fluffy young ostrich would be more appropriate birds for presentation to the lady of the house than a gobbler chuck full of oysters and other banal condiments. Miss Swobdi appeals to something higher as a method for Hubby to give thanks this season, and if she can only just show him some of these new fall hats she won't do a thing to him I know. I feel that I could be very thankful myself, if I owned that latest importation in her window.

Well, I suppose it's better to be good than lucky, but you "can't prove it by me."

Affectionately yours, **LUCILLE.**  
South Figueroa St., Nov. twenty-seventh.

## Christmas Gifts

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## On the Stage and Off

Morris Meyerfeld has come, and a new Orpheum theater is assured. At the time of writing the site is not announced, although it is practically settled that South Broadway will get the decision, this following out the idea which was in Manager Clarence Drown's mind when he moved the shows from the Grand to the present location, then the Los Angeles; namely, to keep well within the shopping center. "Southwestward the star of Thespia makes its way." The history of the Los Angeles retail district soon will be marked by the Orpheum milestones.

It is said by the wiseacres that this move on the part of the Orpheum will finally put an end to the frenzied theater building which has been in progress (on paper) lo, these many moons. Rumor says that Dick Ferris will take over the Orpheum lease on the present house, and that Cort & Heilig would like nothing better than to avoid the necessity for building the house they now have in contemplation. Certain it is that Dick Ferris is not satisfied with the Auditorium as it deprives him of the best day of the week, Sunday, and makes it awkward to build his picture shows in time for Monday night. Charley Yorke, manager of the Los Angeles, says the Northwestern Theatrical Company would be glad to get his present contract, and there you are—for what it is worth.

Unless the city council does something quickly with the sign ordinance, there will be a fine assortment of incandescent globes for sale at the Orpheum, Los Angeles, Belasco and Burbank theaters. The blazing signs that these houses have swung across the sidewalk, now are folded back, and unless Dromgold relents he will find himself unpopular around the showshops.

Still nothing from John Blackwood, who, it is now admitted, is in New York on important Belasco Stock Company business. When he returns there will be a session between him and Otheman Stevens that will be worth sitting up to see. Stevens sprung a story that Miss Blanche Stoddard had been given her two weeks' notice, and that it was to get her successor that Blackwood went East. While the "two weeks notice" remark probably was unwarranted, the unmistakable signs of a change in leading women at the Belasco are in the air around the theater, aforesaid atmosphere becoming highly charged with mystery at such periods. Also it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Mr. Blackwood may have made certain guarded statements "in confidence" to certain persons.

Speaking of criticism. Harrison Grey Fiske and William Winter are engaged in one of the most ferocious controversies in

the history of New York dramatic journalism. Mr. Winter scored Percy MacKaye's "Sappho and Phaon" as immoral. Mr. Fiske shows it is not, either in theme or treatment, and also that Mr. Winter saw only the last half of the first act and the first half of the second, and was not acquainted with the play from any other source. It is Mr. Winter's move.

One of the most dismal failures in local theatrical history was the attempt of the Gamut Club to put a stock company into its little theater. With a class of plays that was deadly dull, a company composed almost altogether of amateurs, competition of the keenest sort and a theater in a vicinity difficult to reach and almost unknown, the venture was ill advised and expensive, as considerable money had to be spent to comply with the fire regulations.

Perhaps the most difficult thing to do well is to write a vaudeville sketch. To be sure we have any number of sketches, but the majority of them concern the same subject; rehashed, re-clothed a bit, but always with the same old skeleton underneath. "The Lady and the Bracelet," Miss Ruth Mitchell's little playlet, which Lillian Burkhardt is presenting at the Orpheum this week, has the charm of novelty and freshness. The plot needs condensing and rather lacks co-

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herence, but on the whole it is the best vehicle for Miss Burkhart's charming self we have yet seen her in. Ernest Van Pelt, who is to be remembered for his work at the Belasco, Warren Ellsworth and Miss Allegra Gardner compose the rest of our "Lady Dainty's" little company. Miss Mitchell's effort gives promise of something better and deeper in the way of dramatic writing.

For a Thanksgiving offering the Syndicate handed Harry Wyatt of the Mason Opera House, a lemon—not a large juicy one, but one of the dry and husky kind. It is announced in the program that Mr. Henry B. Harris presents "The Lion and The Mouse," by Charles Klein. The play is not new and the company could with two exceptions be made infinitely superior by being organized anew. The two actors in the aggregation are James Cooley, to whom is given the part of Jefferson Ryder; and Richard Lambert, who portrays Hon. Fitzroy Bagley. The others are of no consequence and by rights ought to have difficulty in placing themselves in a "ten-twenty-third" house. All that I can conscientiously say about this week's doings at the Mason is that my sym-

pathy goes out to Mr. Wyatt. It is a shame that as fine a house as this is encumbered for one week by such a company as Mr. Harris "presents." There is raging in various British periodicals at this time a lively controversy as to whether "boo-ing" should be countenanced in English playhouses. Were Mr. Harris to "present" this "The Lion and The Mouse" company in an English theater, the controversy would stop. The patron of the house would have to "boo" to get anything like his money's worth.

Clyde Fitch shows us Western life as it is not in his "The Cowboy and the Lady." Mr. Fitch has the knack of drawing his characters wonderfully well, but ruthlessly sacrifices realism to dramatic effect. His wit is sparkling and effervescent when it is wit, but he too often resorts to low comedy and obvious vulgarity to gain a laugh.

In Nat Goodwin's old part of Teddy North, William Desmond fails to convince, for an act and a half. In the first act, and the first half of the second act Mr. Desmond appears more like a stammering country bumpkin than a college graduate, but in the latter half of the act and in the very tame and unworthy last act Mr. Desmond becomes interesting. Blanche Hall finds a part evidently to her liking in Mrs. Weston, and makes the most of "The Lady." Miss Hall has grown much more careful of detail in the last few weeks, both as to her acting and her costuming.

Mace Greenleaf, the long and handsome, proves an altogether pleasant surprise as the brawny Joe, barring a rather amateurish nervousness in the first act. Mr. Greenleaf's success in such a part was rather unexpected, as it is apparently the last thing one would look for him to do well. The part of Midge is rather too girly-girly, too sweet, but Elsie Esmond manages to make a bubbling, April sort of youngster that is very appealing. As Molly Larkins Maud Gilbert gives a splendid characterization. It is an ungrateful and unpleasant part at best, but Miss Gilbert wins a certain sympathy from her audience with the hard comeliness and sly fascination of the dance-hall woman. Louise Royce as the impossible pianist is at home in a role that she has played with every leading stock house of the city. The stagiest and most impossible character in the play is that of Quick Foot Jim, a typical stage Indian. Byron Beaseley manages to eliminate the greatest part of this staginess, making his Indian talk almost like a human being, and actually imparting a degree of naturalness. Mr. Fitch has all the cards of stagecraft up his sleeve and he played them well, but he never succeeds in persuading one that he isn't cheating, never succeeds in making one forget that one is witnessing a play, however excellent the actors may be.

It seems impossible that the author of "Way Down East" should have perpetrated "Under Southern Skies." It also seems incredible that such a play should be sent to the Los Angeles theater, when the Grand Opera House patrons would appreciate it a deal more. It is melodrama of the most lurid type, with all the earmarks of the Southern play dear to the heart of melodramatic writers. The majority of the players seems young to the verge of immaturity. Elsa Berold, who takes the leading part, is a charming little lady, worthy of a better part than Lelia Crofton.

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### "My Friend From India"

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**In the Musical World**

Mrs. Lillian Birmingham, San Francisco's favorite contralto, who is well known in Los Angeles, and was one of the Choral Society's soloists here a few years ago, introduced a very interesting novelty at the musical matinee, which she gave at the Alcazar Theater in the northern city last week. For the first time in this country Victor Masse's "Pygmalion and Galatea" was heard, Mrs. Birmingham and Miss Helen Heath giving the studio scene. The Hymn to Venus was sung by an octet, and special orchestration was prepared by Dr. H. J. Stewart, who also directed. Mr. Masse's music is intensely dramatic, imposing very ardent work upon the soloists, especially in the role of Pygmalion,

which was essayed with most marked success, both vocal and dramatic, by Mrs. Birmingham. The scene was finely staged and costumed, and it was difficult to believe that the principals were unaccustomed to the demands of opera. In the first part of the program Mrs. Birmingham's deep melodious voice was heard to admirable advantage in two exhaustive groups of songs, including selections from Handel, Strauss, Schubert, Schumann, Grieg, Chaminade, Bemberg, Holbach and Nevin. Mrs. Birmingham was assisted by Mrs. Oscar Mansfield, a very talented pianist, by Fred Maurer, accompanist, and Bernat Jaulus and his excellent orchestra. It is probable that Manager Behymer, who has been anxious to secure Mrs. Birmingham for a song recital in Los Angeles, will arrange for a production of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which would certainly provide a charming novelty for local music lovers.

At a meeting of the Ellis Club held Tuesday evening, November 19, 1907, at Los Angeles, the club unanimously adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes the following memorial expression prepared by a committee consisting of Messrs. H. T. Lee, F. A. Walton and Walter Bordwell:

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Charles James Ellis.

April 9, 1845—November 11, 1907.

While the members of the Ellis Club recognize with pride and pleasure the high standing attained by Mr. Ellis as a man, a citizen, a public servant, a scholar and in his professional and social life, they recall and here record with peculiar pride and most grateful remembrance his long and intimate association with the club, and the inestimable services which he rendered in its behalf.

In the minutes of the meeting of this organization held in April, 1888, we find this entry:

"It was unanimously decided to name this organization the 'Ellis Club' in honor of Mr. C. J. Ellis, by whose untiring efforts the club was originally formed."

At the next meeting Mr. Ellis was elected chairman, an office which he adorned and honored, and the delicate and arduous duties of which he faithfully and wisely performed so long as he lived.

From the beginning his has ever been the dominant mind in directing the policies of the club, the administration of its business and its musical affairs. This potent influence was but natural in view of his unusual innate ability, his advanced and finished education, his exceptional aptitude as a presiding officer and his experienced skill in matters of every department. He was a born leader in things to which he gave attention. His keen appreciation, full understanding and clear exposition of musical compositions challenged the admiration of all. In the selection of music for the library, arrangement of programs, and attention to the requirements of each public performance, the members of the club came involuntarily to rely on and defer to his judgment, and never with disappointment.

By virtue of his abiding faith and perseverance in times of adversity, and under his guidance and fostering care, the club has greatly prospered, attaining a position of eminence among musical organizations well recognized by musicians and lovers of music at home, and also far beyond the confines of Southern California. It will ever be a source of gratification to the surviving members that he lived to witness and enjoy the club's successes.

By his geniality and warm personal interest in the welfare of each member, his dignified and courteous demeanor on all occasions, and his constant cheerful devotion of his time and energies to the interests of the organization, he endeared himself to all.

In the passing of Mr. Ellis at the time of his greatest usefulness, the club has sustained a loss which cannot be overestimated. Its continued success can be assured only by the resolute endeavor of each member to reach and maintain his standard of excellence, and by constant attention to the advice which he gave as freely as it was gratefully received.

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Many Angelenos had the opportunity of hearing Tetrzzini when she was singing at the Tivoli in San Francisco. A correspondent in London writes of Tetrzzini's appearance there: "If the musical critics of London are right Covent Garden presented to the English public in the person of Mme. Tetrzzini the greatest soprano of the present day. Mme. Tetrzzini made her London debut as Violetta in Verdi's 'La Traviata.' Her success was instantaneous. When the curtain went up on a not very full house Tetrzzini was, as far as England is concerned, an unknown singer. After the performance, when she was recalled more than twenty times by a wildly enthusiastic audience, she was already famous. The following morning the critics let themselves go with a fervor rarely seen in the London press; they hailed her as 'the new Patti,' spoke of hers as 'the voice of a century,' and called her performance, vocally and dramatically, 'the greatest success witnessed in Covent Garden for twenty

years.' Patti and Melba are the two singers with whom she is most generally compared, and she is never placed second to either of them. Tetrzzini, who has toured in North and South America, is a Florentine and studied in Florence under Cecherini, making her debut as Inez in 'L'Africaine,' at the Verdi Theater. Then followed a four years tour in South America, the singer gradually extending her repertoire, which today comprises over thirty operas. Of these, her favorite operas are 'Lucia,' 'La Traviata,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Dinorah,' 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'La Sonnambula,' and 'L'Elisire d'Amore.' Explaining why no modern opera is included in her repertoire, Tetrzzini says: 'The reason is very simple. There is no modern work suitable for my voice. Of contemporary composers Massenet is, I think, the only one who has written an opera—his 'Cendrillon'—which I could interpret. I may one day appear in the role 'chi losa?'

The Orpheus Club concert of Monday evening at Simpson's proved a distinct surprise to more than one critic. The club consists of about forty men, nearly all of them young and enthusiastic. Singing nearly the entire concert without the written music in hand, the club gave the leader, Mr. Joseph P. Dupuy, their best. This club has become a fixture in the musical life of Los Angeles, and between it and the Ellis Club there should spring up a good natured and friendly but none the less stringent rivalry for excellence in concert work. The Ellis Club has held this field to itself for so long that the idea of another club has not thoroughly permeated the minds of its members. If the Orpheus Club continues the class of work shown at Monday's concert, the fact that there's a new Richmond in the field will be emphasized in the minds of all.

The seat sale for the Calve concert begins next Monday morning at the Bartlett Music Store.

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## Among the Artists

By RENE T. DE QUELIN

The artist colony is now increased by the presence of Eugene C. Frank, landscape painter, and one who has attained considerable recognition abroad, winning a gold medal at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, in 1900, and diplomas at many other expositions. Mr. Frank is a native of Wilkes-barre, Pa., and has studied for some years abroad, attaining wonderful facility with his brush. He has a fine perception for color and a keen liking for detail without destroying the breadth of his work. His paintings have been much admired all through the East and Middle West, and he has enjoyed splendid success. On his way to Los Angeles Mr. Frank stayed three weeks in Denver; whilst there had the good fortune to sell eight of his paintings to three different purchasers. The sales were made without any effort on the artist's part. This speaks much for his work, as Denver is none too liberal toward the fine arts. This artist has worked for many years and has been a great traveller, having visited nearly the

whole of Europe, and many parts of Asia and Africa. Mr. Frank has concluded to make Los Angeles his home in the future, having rented his sumptuous home in the East with the purpose of later building a permanent residence here. He would do so now, but has several very important commissions to carry out for views in Cairo and up the Nile. Consequently after a short sojourn here, he will visit a few cities on the Western Coast, then sail for Hawaii, visiting many of the Islands in that locality. From there he intends to sail for Japan, visiting China and India. Thence he will spend a short time in Persia and Arabia, and then to his working ground in Northeast Africa. His stay there will entirely depend upon the length of time it will take him to complete his commissions. No doubt his trip will occupy three years or more. It is much to be regretted that we shall so soon lose this artist whose society and bearing of refinement, courtesy, affability and hospitality are so enjoyable. Although this

artist has been established in his studios, 427 and 428 Blanchard Building, for several weeks but one artist has called upon him. If it takes the artists this long to wake up and tender the courtesies due to a new comer, it surely can be no surprise when the public takes years to finally reach them. But Mr. Frank in a few months will be on his long trip around the world, so one and all will have plenty of leisure to think it over.

Mr. H. W. Clawson, the portrait painter, did not exhibit at the Blanchard Galleries as was expected. Two others also failed to put in an appearance, but through no fault of theirs. These were Messrs. William Wendt and Gardner Symons. Their paintings were shipped from Chicago exhibition too late, to reach here in time. It is to be deeply regretted that the greatest poet of all in oil landscape painting, has not exhibited with the others; this is Mr. Leonard Lester. It would have been very interesting to compare his works with those who have ex-



hibited. It is a great pleasure to have at least one sculptor show his work with the rest of the exhibitors, that of A. Stirling Calder being very fine.

A month past a New York illustrator gratified his conceit by lighting a dollar cigar with a two-dollar bill; saying as he did so that "he made more money in one day than Michael Angelo did in a month;" also telling his friends that he had been looking up what the old painters were paid, and found to his amazement the following: Michael Angelo made \$40 per month whilst making the cartoons of the battle of Pisa; and Leonardo, who helped him, had the same rate of pay. They were both deducted for late arrival in the morning; also for any days they might take for their own account, but at the same time no recompense was given them for any overtime they worked. Correggio, for his "Christ in the Garden," received \$7.25. Carracci's "Resurrection" brought the painter \$6.50. Albert Durer, for his pen-and-ink portraits, that were not paid in cash, a bag of flour, a hundred oysters, and pair of boots. Durer would gladly draw your portrait for such remuneration. Rembrandt's highest price that he ever received, which was for his "Night Watch," was \$475. Velasquez worked chiefly for the Spanish Government. He was paid at the

average rate of \$35 a picture. Imagine \$35 for his famous painting the "Rockeby Venus."

#### Colonial Architecture and Decorations (Continued From Last Week.)

As we said last week the work of Ince and Mayhew is often attributed to Chippendale. In fact, the general public seems to know nothing of these two men who produced more than one-half of the so-called Chippendales. Ince appears to have been the designer of the two partners, Mayhew being the practical man and business manager. There was a slight difference in their work in comparison with that of Chippendale's, it being more extravagant in character, bringing out the Chinese and Gothic motives, which they mixed together, more forcibly than that of Chippendale's. They gave a preference for frets which they executed with great elaboration and richness. Some few of Chippendale's earlier work was carried out in this way, and any one of such pieces that might be found today in the open market for sale would bring a fabulous sum. But it would puzzle even a great connoisseur to know if he had a Chippendale or an Ince piece; still there is a touch of difference between the two that is recognized by the savant. Ince and Mayhew made

many lanterns, sideboard tables, bookcases, and the most fashionable beds of that period, called sofa beds, field beds, beds for alcoves, French beds, and state beds. Ladies' toilet tables—which they called "Toilet apparatus" at that time—were richly and handsomely draped. This included the lower part of the furniture as well as the upper. Very large and convenient mirrors were made and attached to these tables, surmounted by a wealth of beautiful carving which was surrounded by silk drapery in generous hanging usually held in position by cupids. Many drawers and small compartments were made in these pieces and nearly all had their secret compartments which opened by a spring that was in turn secretly hidden. The favorite way of treating their back stools was to gild them and cover with blue damask. Their so-called French chairs were treated in the same manner. Some of their mirrors were marvels of workmanship, the frames being wonders in the carver's art. This was a great age for fancy tables especially for ladies' work tables, which were carried out in the greatest elaboration of the cabinet maker's art.

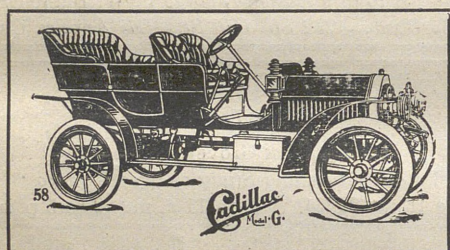
(To Be Continued.)

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## Autos and Autoists

By JACK DENSHAM

The stringency in the money market, coupled with the continued holidays, ap-



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pears for the time to have put a damper on the various good roads movements which have been under way in the various counties of Southern California. As long as the holidays last, the Riverside and San Bernardino county movements and issues of good roads bonds are necessarily held up. The Los Angeles county good roads movement is making satisfactory progress, but delays due to the causes mentioned are unavoidable.

One most satisfactory improvement is in contemplation. This is the plan to place in condition the road from Colton to Beaumont, and thence to Oak Glen, enabling Los Angeles autoists to make the loop trip to Redlands, a distance of 100 miles, on surfaced roads. Back of this movement is David Cochran, of the Edinburg Hotel, at Beaumont. He gave a banquet the other evening at his hostelry, and had as his guests the supervisors of the county and many prominent residents of San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands. It was a general jollification all around, and a ratification of the ideas of Mr. Cochran. He believes that the making of the "back country" lies in the creation of a decent road system. A good many people sometimes act as if they believed differently, but the Romans knew that before Christ was born.

Not the least of the advantages to be derived from the formulation of plans for beautifying Los Angeles, now under charge of Charles Mulford Robinson, will be his recommendations for a boulevard system. Every autoist now recognizes that it is difficult to avoid the tracks of the street railway companies in going in or out of Los Angeles in almost any direction. A boulevard system free from street railway tracks is what the automobiling thousands want to become a reality. If Mr. Robinson can make suggestions to that end, and if the city au-

thorities can be prevailed upon to follow his ideas, it will be a bright day for automobile owners and dealers. Mr. Robinson's report need not be expected to become public for several weeks to come. His street improvements are understood to include the widening of many thoroughfares.

The new Thomas Flyer is a very attractive car. It has the new straight lines and the particular one to which I refer is finished in a very pleasing dull maroon. The upholstery is colored to nearly match the outside finish, and the whole has a very pleasing effect. Personally, I am very much in favor of the straight lines. The engine is conservatively rated at 60-horsepower, and the tonneau is arranged for five passengers. There are no radical changes in the 1908 model only larger wheels, straight lines and elimination of one or two parts in the control that have been found superfluous.

Ryus has a picture which I would like to have reproduced, but time does not permit. It is of three White steamers, the wheel bases of which have been elongated to 132 inches, and regular police patrol bodies put on. They are for the police department of Rio de Janeiro, and have recently been shipped from the White factory. They must be quite civilized down on the other side of the Equator, with policemen and White steamers.

I regret to say that, though this paper does not show itself to the public until Friday morning, and sometimes the afternoon, there is not a possible chance for me to get in anything about the hill-climb. An unbreakable law has been established by the "Ogre" to the effect that I must write my dope on Monday and have it in to the printer before midnight. The only remark I have to



make on the hill climb is a little forecast. I admire my own temerity for, by the time you read this, you will know whether I am right or not. Vic is going to drive the Pope-Hartford and I expect him to win in his class. If he fails he may go in fear and trembling for the next week or two, for I shall certainly visit him with just vengeance in such a case. It is slow work writing about something before it happens and know that it will be read afterwards, but I think I am safe in saying that the excellent sportsmen of Riverside will (or have) provided good management and that each event came off just as it should. Next week the muse may be in a good humor and then perhaps we shall have some jingles on the subject.

I had a long and interesting talk with E. Jr. Bennett this afternoon. I have always regarded this little man as belonging to the level-headed class of thinkers and I was sure of it to-day. We started on the money situation and ended with the latest in farm-horses. On the way we discussed automobiles and art. "When I gave up the Wayne agency," said Mr. Bennett, "I knew pretty well what I was doing. I will be candid with you, and say that while some of the larger local houses are surely making money, there are many of the smaller ones who must be having a hard time. I did fairly well with the Wayne, but I will not go so far as to say that I actually made money, especially during the last year. The reason of it was this: When we had customers lined up and the orders were coming in, we could not get the stock. When the cars began to come in, our purchasers had grown tired of waiting and had bought other makes. Then, when we had rustled around for some time and had a list of probables as long as your arm, the money situation began to situate, and they turned us down because they did not have the money to spare. When I was talking with the Wayne representative about a renewal of contract for the 1908 season, I said: 'Well, I am willing to take five cars.' Of course he said that he could do nothing on a basis of that sort. I had five purchasers in view to whom I felt certain that I could sell cars. Now I am mighty glad that I did not renew the contract, for I doubt very much whether I could ever have closed a single sale since the arrival of the money situation."

Then he made a statement to the effect that "everybody in the business knows that E. Jr. Bennett knows less about automobiles than anybody else." For this reason I was requested not to quote him. But what Mr. Bennett went on to say agrees so thoroughly with my own ideas and those I have heard expressed by leading lights in the business that I make no bones about using inverted commas. "One thing I notice about the average buyer in this section of the world is that he is still nutty on the subject of speed and power. In Europe they have got over that some time ago. What is the use of sixty or seventy horse power? What can it do for you? And echo answers break up your machine. A good honest thirty or forty will take you anywhere, and the difference in speed on a good country road is not worth the difference in cost and wear. So great has this demand for power been in many cases that the most freakish results have been obtained. I remember a case on the sands near Redondo when a car with high power tried to go through a bad piece of

road. The engine did not stop, it was a splendid engine and very high speed, but the differential gear stripped and the car was out of commission. There were several other cars of lesser power, and their engines stopped. It cost a few dollars to have the cars towed out by mule power, but the high-power machine let its owner in for something short of \$300 for new differential and other repairs. But to return to the matter of agencies, Little Willie is keeping very low and waiting to see what will happen. When money loosens up and I see that people are able to pay when they are willing to buy, then I may have a nice announcement to make, but until then saws are busy, and the winter's supply of firewood is growing steadily."

Here comes the Muse, Wah Hei, look out. This is what she sends me:

#### THE DUTCHMAN'S REVENGE,

or

#### Bad Bill and the Blue-Black Bruise.

Scene, the entrance to the White Garage. Time, early afternoon. Enter Clarence Jargstorff; he walks center and declaims:

C. J.:

When I walk up and down the White Garage  
They bow as I pass by;

For they know the strength of my good right  
arm,

And they fear my glittering eye.

Grand Avenue Bill cannot restrain

His tendency to shout,

But he keeps his roughness to himself,

He's good when I'm about.

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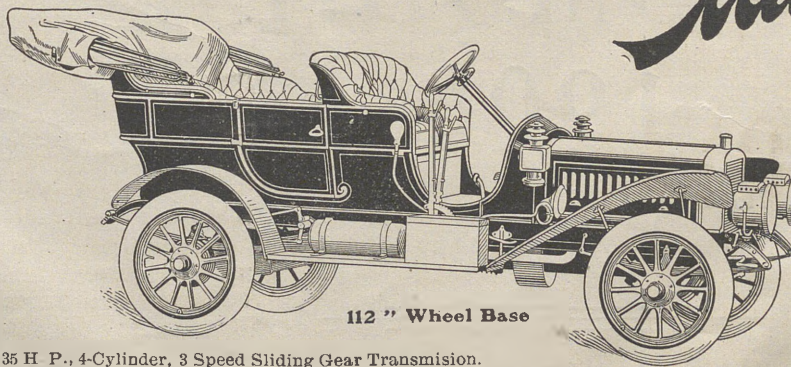
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Harry (aside):  
Piston buzz and boiler bubble,  
Here's a chance to make some trouble.

Aloud to Clarence:  
Billy says that he can stick you  
Playing pool, and he can lick you.

Harry then runs to the shelter of the office, slams the door and peeps through the window.

Clarence, glaring fiercely at Bill:  
Did you say that, you little rat?

Bill:  
I did.

Clarence:  
You did; then take you that. (Soaks Bill in the ribs.)

Bill:  
Oh, gee! that hurt me; oh, my side,  
He's hurt my ribs and touched my pride;

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But sturdy Bill is not so weak. (Makes a rush at Clarence.)

Ha, ha! I landed on his cheek.

Clarence doubles up, with his hand to his face, and Cap. Ryus runs for a doctor.

Act II. Spring street. Time, next morning. Enter Clarence, with strange markings under his right eye. He tries to look unconscious. Enter Jingling Jack, who approaches Clarence and gives him merry greeting.

J. J.:  
Why, Clarence, underneath your eye  
A beauteous color I espy.

Clarence:  
Jack, boxing is a game I love,  
Last night my brother, with a glove,  
Upon his hand, struck out apace,  
By accident upon my face.

Enter Harry Bixby and Grand Avenue Bill. Jack looks perplexed as both the new arrivals snicker. Clarence blushes and looks uncomfortable.

Bill. (Pinching Jack severely in the quadriceps extensors of the lower foo-foos of the calf muscles):

Ah, Captain bold, you boast in vain  
I've won a victoree;  
I'll bully Jack with might and main,  
Inflict on him great pinching pain,  
And never can he say again  
That he'll be saved by thee, tra-la;  
He'll never be saved by thee, my boy;  
And he'll have to deal with me. Ha, ha!

A policeman enters right and tells Bill that he will have to make less noise or be arrested for disturbing the peace. Jack ducks behind the officer of the law and grins at Bill, who splutters.

Curtain.

I have enjoyed reading the "Lightning Conductor" stories in the Strand Magazine very much, and the adventures of Christopher Race are very amusing. But it has occurred to me that the genial author and authoress of so many delightful motoring stories should be a trifle more plausible in their plots. They have Race affixing an arrangement to his machine whereby the engine pumps oil which rotates a turbine connected to each back wheel. Very fine, but what about the differentiating? If each turbine is directly connected to a back wheel, what will happen when the good Christopher takes one of those sudden turns? In the latest story they put the hero in a cross country combination endurance run and race against

a girl in a gyroscope car. Very plausible, and quite possible. But, unfortunately, they state that the gyroscopes, that keep the car upright on its bicycle arrangement, are kept in motion by two "accumulators" that drive electric motors. This is possible, all right, and one does not take any notice of that part of the gyroscope's mechanism until we read that, when the freak car broke down, Race very chivalrously lends his fair competitor a spare battery, which he had in the car, to work her flying wheels. Everybody knows that the average sparking accumulator battery would be doing well to give out a quarter of a horse power for ten minutes before the plates buckled on account of the virtual short-circuit, and the battery gave out altogether. There are other glaring technical errors, and it seems to me that when people who know something about motoring write stories, they should attend to such trifling details.

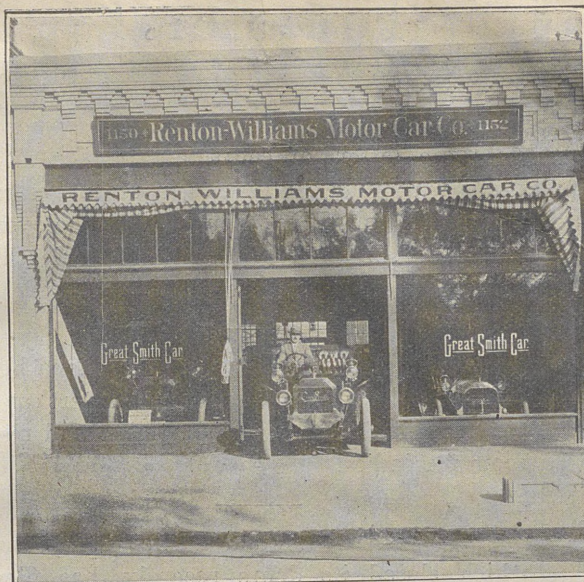
Ed Caister and Steve made a pilgrimage to Bovard Field last Saturday. They blew into the grounds in a big Locomobile, and took up a position near the Riverside goal line, so that they could josh me without raising their voices too high. I was made aware of their presence shortly after the game started by hearing a few comments. "Ullo, Jack, 'ow d'you like hit?" Then from Steve: "Oh, Jack, why don't you do some work, are you getting cold? Come over here and I'll lend you my coat." I had just passed the ball to a Castaway when a sturdy Riverside man tackled me. Roars of delight from the two brutes in the car. "Don't 'old 'is legs," they yelled; "e ain't got none, at least we can't see them. Clarsp 'im to your bosm and send 'im 'ome." Sparkling wit enjoyed immensely by at least two people on the field. Of course you know who they were. By the way, Ed Caister's description of a serum is distinctly good. Go into the office of the Success Garage some time and ask him to show it to you. Proper description is beyond me, it must be seen and heard, particularly the latter, to be appreciated.

It seems to me that the radial gasoline motor has arrived at last. The Brown-Winstanley Company, who are the chief factors in the financing of the new invention, have an automobile fitted with ont of these engines, and so far as I can see, it works to perfection. Now perhaps you have never heard of this radial motor, so I will do my best to describe one of the most interesting innovations it has been my good fortune to run across. Some four years ago a Mr. Charles Twitchell obtained patents on a gasoline motor which had more than one cylinder and only one crank in the shaft, the cylinders rotating radially around the shaft while the latter remained stationary. The firm of manufacturers' agents became interested, and they supplied the means to perfect the invention. Four engines were constructed and tried, and the fifth is the one now in the car. A sixth is being built now, and is expected to be a practical working embodiment of the inventor's idea. In this particular engine there are five cylinders, equipped with inlet and exhaust valves, and jump-spark ignition plugs, just as in the ordinary stationary-engine cylinder. These cylinders are placed like the spokes of a wheel, and the piston rod of each one connects to the stationary eccentric or crank shaft. The ex-



haust of each cylinder opens into a circular muffler, which also acts as a main wheel to which the cylinders are attached. The inlet is through a regular carbureter of any approved type, and thence through the main shaft bearing of the cylinder system. This shaft is hollow, and is bored radially at a point where the intake pipes of the moving cylinders will pass the hole. The ignition is very simple. A well insulated arm carries the high-tension current to a point where projecting rods from each cylinder will strike it when the time comes for an explosion. This rod is connected to the coil only on every other turn of the wheel, thus obviating any untimely explosion on the intake or compression strokes. The wonderful thing about this machine is the smoothness with which it runs. When those heavy cylinders are flying around at a rate of about eight hundred revolutions per minute, there is no jar at all, and the frame of the chassis is as steady as the bed plate of a Corliss. The many advantages of this invention are obvious. In the first place, the air-cooling is perfect, owing to the speed with which the cylinders revolve. There is no radiator of any sort, either at the end of the car nor on the cylinders. Here is a great saving in weight. Then again, the steadiness with which it runs, owing to the weight of the revolving parts, is another great advantage, especially for small electric lighting plants, where steadiness is an initial essential. The weight of the engine is at least thirty per cent. less than that of the average stationary gasoline engine. No water is needed. Just think what this means for work in the desert, where transportation is done on mule back, and water is hard to obtain. There are many other good points about the machine, which I have not the space nor the technical knowledge to describe, and I can only recommend you to take a trip down to 620 North Main street and ask for Mr. Forbes. He will be only too glad to show you the engine and explain it to you, and he can do so very much more intelligently than I can in print.

Talk about your "Cars de luxe." Here is a Mr. Nares who has plenty of money to carry out ideas evolved from a mighty clever brain. He has a Thomas Flyer, and he has fitted it with every electrical convenience that you could think of. He has an Apple dynamo connected with the engine, and this keeps a small storage battery charged. There are electric lights wherever they are useful. A dainty little dome globe, fitted in the top, lights the tonneau; there are lights over the clock and speedometer on the dashboard, and an extension cord enables one to peer into the inward workings of the car at night without the danger of a gasoline explosion. Besides the electric lights, there are three other sources. An acetylene generator and two different makes of compressed illuminant in cylinders. The searchlight can be worked by electricity, or, if this gives out, the electric lamp may be removed and an acetylene burner substituted. Everybody knows that it is almost impossible to light a cigar when a car is going at any speed. The match will blow out every time. So Mr. Nares has two electric lighters hanging in a handy position on each side of the car. All you do is to put your cigar in your mouth, raise the lighter to the end thereof, press the button, and the wind may blow all it wants to; you get the light.



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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL  
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Sounds Like a Heavy Blast--Maybe

We're Prepared to Prove It  
Drop Around and Be Convinced

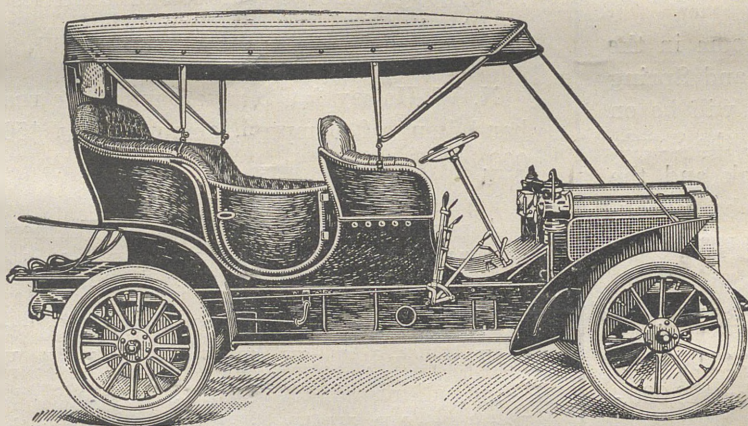
RENTON & WILLIAMS  
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CO.  
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MODEL L, F. O. B. FACTORY \$2500.

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Let the White Garage  
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Model K, 7 Passenger  
The Solid Comfort Car.

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SECTION:

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fetch it for you. West 482, A 4203. Put down the number.

7-SEATER, 6-CYLINDER NATIONAL FOR RENT



By ALBERT SEARL, STOCKS AND BONDS DEPT., HERBERT J. CORNISH COMPANY

There is daylight ahead, and barring the unforeseen, we shall be financially normal, as far as Southern California is concerned, within the year. That is to say, we are promised by the best banking sentiment in Los Angeles, that by January 1, currency and coin will again be at the service of depositors as well as other bank customers.

Scores of people are taking the advice advocated in this column for several weeks, and they are buying standard, dividend-paying local stocks and bonds, at recent and present panic prices. A lot of Union Oil recently has been sold at less than 170, and that means better than nine per cent. with an ideal security. The same may be said of the better class of local telephone stocks, and with street railway and other gilt edge bonds, although the latter pay much less than do the stocks referred to.

There now is little doubt but that the new proposed Owens River bonds bearing four per cent. interest, will be issued in multiples of \$100 and of \$50, enabling the small investor to obtain a security that can only be

improved upon by the national government, with the latter, of course, not doing anything with four cent bonds in recent years. That the Owens River securities will be oversubscribed, in their private Los Angeles allotment, there can be little doubt.

The Union Savings Bank of Pasadena has greatly enlarged its banking quarters and has provided as well, a department and rest room for ladies.

The Bank of William Collins & Sons, which closed its doors recently, has filed articles of incorporation, with an authorized capital of \$200,000, and will open for business about December 2, at Ventura.

The Fraternal Savings & Commercial Bank of Los Angeles has decided to change its name to "The Miners' & Merchants' Bank." The officers, the capitalization and the banking quarters will remain unchanged.

On account of the continuance of legal holidays measures looking toward the issuance of Riverside (city) bonds have been delayed.

Glendale citizens have held a mass meeting to ask the trustees to issue \$75,000 high school bonds."

John Nuveen & Co., bankers of Chicago, have bought the \$20,000 school bond issue of Rhyolite, Nev., paying \$50 premium.

N. W. Halsey & Co. have bought the road bond issue of Compton, amounting to \$50,000.

A new bank to be known as the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Long Beach, has filed articles of incorporation. The new bank is capitalized at \$25,000. C. J. Walker, S. Townsend, T. W. Williams and W. H. Dunn, all prominent business men of Long Beach, and B. W. Hahn of Pasadena, are the directors of the new financial institution. Each of the above directors has subscribed to fifty shares of the capital stock valued at \$100 par.

The German-American Savings Bank of Los Angeles, has signed contracts for the alterations necessary on the ground floor of the Union Trust building, which the bank is soon to occupy.

The recently organized Cuyamaca Bank of El Cajon has been authorized by the State Bank Commissioners to open; capital, \$25,000.

### He Put His Foot In It.

When Bryan declared recently, in reference to the President's trip, that there should be a place fenced in near the National Capital and some tame bears put therein so that Roosevelt could go hunting without putting any one to inconvenience, the editor of the Commoner put his foot in it most disgustingly and disapprovingly; for if there is one thing that has challenged the admiration of the American people more than any other in the actions of President Roosevelt it is his willingness to go long distances down south and out west after bear and other big game. When the big dailies of the United States set apart a page of their papers for the reports of sports of all kinds, and when every college boy is interested in athletics, yachting, racing, hunting and fishing, no insinuations from any source can affect the personality of our game Chief Executive, who went to the bottom of Long Island Sound in a trial trip of a submarine steamer and is now clamoring to ascend in the aerial torpedo craft that is soon to make its trial trip from Newport.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequalled in tone.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK

When the new banking room in the Security Building at Fifth and Spring Streets is completed, which will be on or about December 1st, 1907, the Southern California Savings Bank and the Security Savings Bank will be consolidated, and will thereafter transact business in the name of the

### SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The two banks will have 45,000 depositors, and resources of over \$23,000,000.00

4 per cent interest paid on term deposits

recommend the purchase of Home  
ferred, Home Common, Home 1st 5's  
S. Long Distance, Central Oil, Union

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## Foster's Magazine

Volume X

NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 3

### YOU ARE OFFERED

Subject to prior sale,

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Pacific Reduction Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6%, 20-YEAR  
GOLD BONDS, interest payable annually  
in October. 10 shares of the capital stock,  
par value \$10 each, will be given with each  
bond.

Send for the December Number of Foster's Magazine,  
Compliments of

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516 Bumiller Building

Fiscal Agents,

Los Angeles, Cal.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Wilcox Bldg., corner Second and Spring.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Statement at close of Business, Aug. 22, 1907  
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts .....	\$10,646,276.80
Bonds, Securities, Etc. ....	2,643,760.20
Cash and Sight Exchange.....	4,912,639.52

TOTAL .....\$18,202,676.52

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$ 1,250,000.00
*Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	1,492,257.96
Circulation .....	1,250,000.00
Bonds Borrowed .....	145,000.00
Deposits .....	14,065,418.56

TOTAL .....\$18,202,676.52

\*Additional Assets—One million five hundred thousand dollars. Invested in the stock of the Los Angeles Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, and held by the officers of the First National Bank as trustees, in the interest of the shareholders of that bank.



# In the Literary World

McClure & Co. have just published "Letitia, Nursery Corps, U. S. A.," a series of sketches by George Madder Martin, the author of the Emmy Lou stories. Mr. Martin has taken the life of the "Army Child" as a foundation for the "Letitia" stories, and he has produced a wonderfully entertaining book for readers, young and old. The children of officers of the army lead a life distinctively different from that of the civilian child; different from that, even, of the children of non-commissioned officers. In one of the sketches Mr. Martin gives the army side to the canteen question in a remarkably clear fashion. The army, be it understood, favors the canteen where beer is sold, as against the string of low grogeries that infest the vicinity of all government posts under the present regime. "Letitia," however, does not deal with any other of the army problems.

Writing in the current number of the "Argonaut," the publication's London correspondent "Piccadilly" takes a pessimistic view of the English magazine world, saying: "In the magazine world there is nothing but inanity, tragedy, and funeral processions." "Murray's Monthly Review" is dead, and so is the "Gentleman's Magazine," and "Longman's" and "Temple Bar," and "Macmillan's." They are all historic names and identified with some distinctive phase of literary life. What is the cause of it? Of course, the cause is very simple. The magazine that appeals to the one has been ousted by the magazine that appeals to the thousand, and the advertisements that went once to the select few have now gone in quest of 'largest circulations.' For some reason or other, the British public has made up its mind not to be instructed or edified by magazines. Whatever it needs in the way of solid literary food it will get from the bookshop and not from the magazine counter. The magazine is bought by 'the man on the bus,' and every Londoner knows the precise intellectual grade expressed by that phrase. He wants to while away half an hour and he is suspicious of a covert attempt to teach him something 'unbeknownst.' There are very few of the newer English magazines that would be tolerated in America. Their stories are fourth rate, and whatever else they contain is usually trivial or puerile. The dead magazines are much to blame for a crass conservatism that made them prefer extinction to change. They would have recognized that the day of literary meanderings has passed and that to hold their own against what may be called the 'Tit-Bits' magazine-dom of today they should have combined

their politics with a strong and up-to-date virility in their fiction and in the affairs of life. Every Englishman is a keen, provocative, and prejudiced politician, and the magazine that is yet to be and that a great triumph awaits is the magazine that is shaped after the American type, full of strong and vigorous opinion and of the best fiction. The dead magazines had to pay big for contributions that were read only by a few. Most of their living competitors presumably pay little or nothing for what they get—and it is worth it—and they are read by immense numbers. It is easy to see that English magazines are in a transitory stage. They will eventually learn the art of appeal to intelligence as well as to frivolity and to build upon a broader base than they have yet known."

A book which fills a gap in the current English histories of Italian States is the volume entitled "Milan Under the Sforza," by Cecilia M. Ady (Putnams.) While Rome, Florence and Venice have each found English historians, and while fresh books on Renaissance Italy are continually appearing, no English writer had previously told the story of the house of Sforza as a whole. The author compares the scant attention which has been given by Englishmen to the history of Milan with the brief visit which the traveler pays to the capital of Lombardy before he passes on to other Italian cities. To the student of history, however, the rule of the Sforza really presents one of the most characteristic examples of an Italian "tyranny" at the time of the Renaissance. It is true that only eighty-five years elapsed between the day when Francesco Sforza I. made himself master of Milan and that on which his grandson, Francesco II., died childless. Those years, however, are among the most vivid in European history.

A book that is certain to prove interesting not only to Greek scholars, but to the general reader is the volume entitled "Life in the Homeric Age," by Thomas Day Seymour, professor of the Greek language and literature in Yale University (Macmillans.) The author's point of view is philological, not archaeological.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequalled in tone.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Adaline L. New, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Adaline L. New, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator of the estate of Adaline L. New, deceased, at office of Frank C. Prescott, Room 1, No. 118, Court Street, Los Angeles, in the County of Los Angeles.

Dated this 21st day of Oct., A. D. 1907.

ALEXANDER A. F. NEW,

Administrator estate of Adaline L. New, deceased.  
Oct 26-5t date of first publication Oct 26, '07.

LOS ANGELES, California, November 15, 1907.  
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, RIMPAU HEIGHTS.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of RIMPAU HEIGHTS will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 103-104 Security Building, 142 West Fifth street, Los Angeles, California, on Monday, December 2nd, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GEO. H. CHASE,  
Secretary.

Nov. 23-2t.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Los Angeles, California,  
September 11th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Ferd Tetzloff of Chatsworth, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. —, for the purchase of the Lot 1, of Section No. 23, in Township No. 2, N. of Range No. 17 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Los Angeles, California, on Thursday the 5th day of December, 1907.

He names as witnesses: August Schweikhard, Ramon Miranda, Swan Paulson, and F. A. Graves, all of Chatsworth, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of December, 1907.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.  
Sept. 28-10t.—Date of first publication Sept. 28-07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Los Angeles, California,  
September 10, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Jennie A. Bristol of Sherman, County of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. —, for the purchase of the E. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4 S.W. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of Section No. 26, in Township No. 1 S., Range No. 19 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday the 23rd day of December, 1907.

She names as witnesses: Albert M. Montgomery of Santa Monica, Cal., Marion Decker, Charles M. Decker, James A. Decker, all of Los Angeles, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of December, 1907.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.  
Oct. 19-10t—Date of first publication Oct. 19-07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Los Angeles, California,  
September 27th, 1907

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Charles E. Haas, of Hollywood, county of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. —, for the purchase of the N.W. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4 of Section No. 27, and the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4, of Section No. 22, in Township No. 1 S., Range No. 19 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Los Angeles, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Marion Decker, Monica, Cal., Freeman Kincaid, Elmer Ralph Kincaid, all of Los Angeles, Calif.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of December, 1907.

FRANK  
Oct. 5 07-2t—Date of

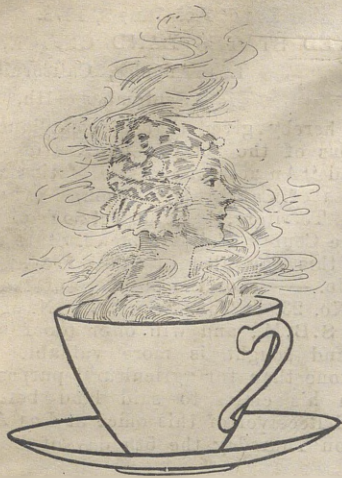
## CALIFORNIA MILITARY ACADEMY

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

MAJOR E. H. BAKER, Superintendent  
BARTLETT R. BISHOP, A. B., Principal

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Fits for all colleges, scientific schools  
and for business. Fall Term begins  
Sept. 25, 1907. Catalog on application.





There's goodness  
There's enjoyment  
There's health  
There's nourishment  
in the cup of  
**Bishop's Cup Chocolate**

Ready to drink any moment—if you have  
boiling water. Can be prepared by any one  
—even the children.  
Cup Chocolate contains both the milk and  
sugar.

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**It Lightens Your  
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whenever you want it—and just the  
way you like it.

☐ There's no bottle or vessel wash-  
ing—no sterilizing—no waste from  
spoilage.

☐ Lily Milk makes delicious and  
more wholesome cooking—it safe-  
guards the family's health.

☐ Sterilized in air-tight cans—it's  
safe, clean and convenient.

☐ Try Lily Milk tomorrow—adopt  
the modern way.

For sale at all first-class Grocers.

**Pacific Creamery Co.**  
Los Angeles



**PRESERVES**

**Something New**

Made in the foothills. Are differ-  
ent from others. They are made  
of FRUIT and CANE SUGAR—  
NOTHING ELSE.

ASK YOUR GROCER

**Phoenix Brand**  
**Monrovia**  
**Foothill Preserves**



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Between Los Angeles and stations  
east as far as Beaumont, including  
branch lines. Also on Santa Ana  
branch.

Trip on "Inside Track" through  
the orange groves to Redlands and  
Riverside and return, \$2.05. River-  
side or San Bernardino, \$1.75. On-  
tario, \$1.20. Pomona, \$1.00. Ana-  
haim, \$1.00. Beaumont, \$2.45, and  
Information at

**CITY TICKET OFFICE**

South Spring St., Cor. Sixth

AT ARCADE STATION

**PACIFIC**

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.

LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

July 24th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that J. J. Doyle of Porter-  
ville, Cal., heir of Samuel Doyle, deceased, for the  
heirs of said deceased, has filed notice of his in-  
tention to make final Commutation proof in support  
of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 10858 made  
July 11, 1905, for the Lot 1, Section 15, Township  
1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. M., and that said proof  
will be made before Register and Receiver, at Los  
Angeles, Cal., on December 10th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his  
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the  
land, viz.: Mrs. A. G. Leffinwell, James Monroe,  
and R. F. Gates, all of Calabasas, Cal., and Fred  
Graves, of Chatsworth, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.

Nov. 2-5t.—Date of first publication Nov. 2-07.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.

LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

September 18, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Chick, of  
Santa Monica, Cal., has filed notice of his intention  
to make final Commutation proof in support of  
his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 11121 made  
June 11, 1906, for the E. ½ of S. E. ¼ Section 21,  
S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 22 and N. E. ¼ of  
N. E. ¼ Section 28, Township 1 S., Range 17 W.,  
S. B. M., and that said proof will be made before  
the Register and Receiver, at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
on December 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his  
continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the  
land, viz.: J. U. Henry, Hippolyte Bienle, Pierre  
Briand, Celestine P. Herit, all of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.

Nov. 2-5t.—Date of first publication Nov. 2-07.

## Los Angeles Railway Company

Reaches all points of interest, including the  
Beautiful City Parks.

Westlake Park—Take 7th st. Line or 2nd st. Line.

Eastlake Park—Take West 11th and East Main  
St. Line, or Downey avenue Line.

Elysian Park—Take Garvanza Line or Griffin Ave-  
nue Line on Main St.

Hollenbeck Park—Take East First or Euclid Ave-  
nue Line.

South Park—Take San Pedro St. Line.

Chutes Park—Take Main st. Line or Grand Ave-  
nue Line

Band Concerts—Eastlake Park every Sunday after-  
noon at 2:30.

### SEEING LOS ANGELES OBSERVATION CARS

provide a quick but thorough means of gaining spe-  
cific knowledge of the city and its surroundings.  
One by one places of interest are pointed out with  
terse, comprehensive historical data by guides, who  
are specially skilled and abundantly informed.  
THESE OBSERVATION CARS wind through the  
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penetrate the oil districts, stop for fifteen minutes  
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of Chinatown and around the Parks of the City of  
today and the Sonora Towns of a century and a  
half ago, when the Spanish and the Mexicans were  
the only settlers. To ride upon one of these cars  
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entertainment.

### TICKETS 50 CENTS NO HALF FARES

Cars start from Hotel Angelus, Fourth and Spring  
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